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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Reflation Plans Go Forward

Senate Rushes Covering Bill

New York Welcomes MacDonald

Japan Sets Up a Buffer State

Michigan Gives Seabury Honor

WASHINGTON sees a program of unprecedented measures for the financial, commercial and industrial rehabilitation of the United States and the world go forward. Following his relinquishment of the gold standard, President Roosevelt's plans, in the main, are embodied as an amendment to the farm relief bill, introduced into the Senate Thursday evening and favorably reported back to the floor by the banking committee Friday at noon. This legislation provides expansion of credit up to $3,000,000,000 through Federal Reserve Banks or Treasury notes, gives him power to decrease the gold content of the dollar, and authority to accept foreign debt payments in silver up to $100,000,000. The bill is believed to escape the evils of printing press or mandatory inflation—It is intended as controlled inflation of a wholesome kind.

¶ The nation, almost bewildered by the rapid succession of events, registers its feeling that in a crisis the President must be supported. Congress is now expected to pass the new measure, but there is stout opposition to some of its proposals and to the transferring of such vast currency powers from Congress to the Executive. The West and the South are not troubled by the great new importance given to silver, but the "sound money" men of the East are alarmed. On behalf of the bill, it is pointed out that the President would thus be given power to bring about an international monetary and currency agreement in the parleys just beginning. A recent accomplishment gives Roosevelt added public confidence now—He made the budget budge toward balance.

¶ The United States receives the first of its statesmen visitors from abroad. James Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, debarks at New York with his staff and hastens to Washington to be told by President Roosevelt the precise meaning of America's sudden departure from the gold standard. Then they will consider how this step may be used in bringing about stabilization of the world's currencies, with a concerted return to gold, use of a bimetallic standard, or the setting up of a system of managed moneys. Tariff reduction is more necessary than ever, the declining dollar closing the American door tighter. And beyond these things disarmament awaits them—Perhaps no more momentous meeting ever took place between two leaders in an hour of crisis.

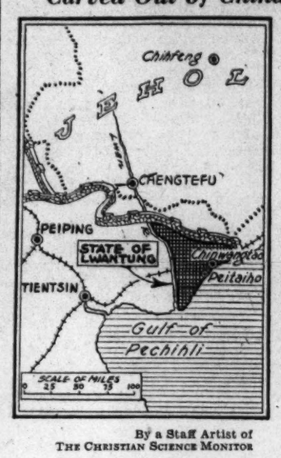
¶ Soviet Russia sets the four exiled British engineers across its borders. One is accompanied by his Russian wife. Thornton and MacDonald, sentenced to three and two years' imprisonment, remain behind. The British Embassy is preparing an appeal for their release to the executive committee of the Soviet Union. The British embargo on Russian goods, to hold unless such release is granted, is arranged. Canada, the United States, Finland, and Sweden compete to supply the now open British markets with 780,000,000 board feet of soft lumber—Will or won't this irk the Soviet?

¶ President Roosevelt sends to the House Budget Director Douglas's recommendations for still more economy cuts. These eliminate about 15,000 persons from government employ. All who have been in service 30 years would go out on retirement pay. Some 4000 army officers would be furloughed on half pay. Veterans' appropriations would be appreciably reduced. The cuts are in the estimate for the 1934 independent offices supply bill, reducing by $468,000,000 the totals of a bill President Hoover vetoed. President Roosevelt adds a mere meaningful line in transmitting the report—He approves it.

¶ Japan sets up a buffer state between North China and Manchoukuo. Meeting at Peitaiho with "Chinese officials," Japanese officers organize a provisional government to rule the territory between the Lwan River, the southernmost line established by the Japanese, and the Great Wall. Officials friendly to Japan are put in charge of the customs of the treaty port of Chinwangtao and a section of the Peiping-Mukden railroad. The buffer zone is not recognized by any Chinese authorities—This is what the Japanese might call "consolidating" their forbidden gains.

¶ The University of Michigan bestows an honorary degree upon Judge Samuel Seabury, under whose investigation James J. Walker resigned as Mayor of New York City. "Honored wherever good government is prized," he is held to have "defied a highly organized political machine, compelling recalcitrant witnesses to contradict and incriminate themselves, brought to light the sinister methods by which prominent officials enriched themselves, and forced the offenders to serve in prison or flee in disgrace"—Which shows how a great story can be told in a few words.

Independent State Carved Out of China



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SITE OF BUFFER ZONE

Shaded Section of Map Shows Area of New 'Lwantung' Territory.

Japanese Install New Buffer Zone To South of Wall

Provisional Government Set Up Over Part of Chihli Province

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 21—Japanese and Chinese officials, assembling at Peitaiho, organized a Lwantung provisional government to rule a buffer zone between North China and Manchoukuo.

The Government was granted authority over five counties of Hopei (Chihli) Province, between the Great Wall and the Lwan River, which the Japanese-Manchoukuo troops at present control.

The Provisional Government has assumed direction of the customs of the treaty port of Chinwangtao and of the Peiping-Mukden Railway, between Shanhaikwan and the Lwan River, appointing officials friendly to the Japanese.

The buffer zone is not recognized by any Chinese authorities and is dominated completely by the Japanese. The Chinese armies have completed their withdrawal across the Lwan River and apparently are not disposed to resume the offensive, wherefore fighting has ceased. Japanese military authorities assert that the buffer zone was necessary and Chinese attempts to interfere with the provisional government might lead to the extension of operations, which have otherwise ended.

While the Japanese are apparently not disposed to occupy additional territory, rumors persist that some Chinese generals favor organization of an independent North China Government, with tacit Japanese approval. Nanking admittedly is unable to support the heterogeneous armies crowded into the Peiping and Tientsin area and the outcome of an independence movement depends largely upon the attitude of he various independent commanders.

General Ma, in Berlin, Predicts Chinese Victory

BERLIN, April 21 (AP) — Four Chinese generals, who reached here after escaping into Siberia from a Japanese army, contend that even today the Japanese hold sway over only a few main centers in Manchuria.

"Battles are still being fought, although the world does not hear about them," said General Li To, one of the party of 60—which arrived yesterday.

The Chinese Legation verified that one of the party is the long missing Gen. Ma Chan-shan, who, the Japanese military command asserted, was killed in battle last July. The others in the party were Generals Su Ping-Wen and Wang Teh-lin.

General Ma, who was considered by Japanese leaders as the only Chinese commander of any worth, declared that China will ultimately win out in its struggle with Japan.

"Enlightened humanity will not tolerate the robbing of our country," he said.

"Please assure the American people, whom we consider China's best friends, that we are determined to fight to the bitter end."

Expulsion of Japanese From Lwanchow Reported

TIENTSIN, China, April 21 (AP)—The Chinese military command asserted that Japanese and Manchoukuo troops were expelled today from Lwanchow, the main city between here and the coast on the railroad to Shanhaikwan.

Japanese planes and artillery were reported in the city two days ago and Japanese and Manchuokuo troops were said to be joining in the attack. The Chinese military declared the invading troops have been driven back across the Lwan River, on which Lwanchow is situated.

While the situation at Lwanchow was obscure, Peiping also heard the Chinese still were in control there.

Chinese concern for the province of Chahar, west of Jehol, increased as the result of advices from Kalgan, the main city of Chahar, that 3000 Japanese had reached Chaling. This was reported as the vanguard of a Japanese "western expedition."

Chinese reports said the Japanese clashed with a Chinese garrison at Chaling and that Japanese fliers were bombing towns on the Jehol-Chahar border, causing a westward flight of refugees.

Buying Crowds Flock to Boston Retail District

Chamber Reports Strong and Definitely Upward Movement in Sales

Reminiscent of days when crowds thronged the retail shopping districts, most of them carrying at least one small bundle, was the unusually great outpouring in Washington, Tremont and down-town side streets today. Merchants and customers alike, eyes keen to observe the situation, formed the opinion that this was a buying crowd.

Whether it was the reaction of currency developments in Washington or other causes, great numbers of people flocked into the shopping districts and the retail store, report a good volume of sales. Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said today that buying took a strong and definitely upward movement.

"One of the most encouraging signs in recent months is the buying enthusiasm manifested by the public," he said. Mr. P. A. O'Connell, of the E. T. Slattery Company, predicted an increase in general retail prices helpful to employment, real estate owners and in fact all along the line.

Mr. Richard Mitten, president of Jordan Marsh Company and of the Retail Trade Board, said that buying continues heavy and seems to reflect the conviction of the people that present conditions constitute the "low" for some time ahead. Certainly conditions are such to warrant buying now, he declared, and increases seem inevitable. Business today showed another forward spurt.

Some merchants look forward to excellent retail business during the next two months. Mr. Bloomfield said that the Retail Trade Board was awaiting reports from the individual member stores as to actual sales and that the optimism shown on many sides augurs well for the aggregate volume of business.

"Stocks of retailers are rapidly being depleted," he said. "It is only a question of time when prices of manufacturers will have to advance. If the farm bill is adopted in its present form and Massachusetts accepts the sales tax, it seems obvious that these factors, combined with general conditions, will make for increased retail prices."

Meantime, in the primary markets prices are sky-rocketing in sympathy with raw materials, commodities and the stock market. Raw cotton is up $5 a bale from the price of April 1. Cotton yarns jumped 1 to 2 cents a pound in the past two days and spinners report substantial business.

Macon Soars Aloft On 'Shake-Down' Trip With 105 Men Aboard

AKRON, Ohio, April 21 (AP)—The Macon, successor to the lost Akron, soared through the air today on her maiden "shake-down" flight preliminary to winning the navy's acceptance.

The giant airship—the world's largest—carried 105 persons, including 11 officers, with Capt. Alger H. Dresel in command, eight members of the naval board of inspection, under Rear Admiral George C. Day, and 31 engineers and inspectors of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Company, the builders.

After the Macon had been aloft an hour and a half, Captain Dresel sent radio orders to dismiss the ground crew until 5 p. m., E. S. T., indicating the ship would remain up well over 11 hours. She took off at 5:59 a. m.

A radio message from the ship to navy headquarters said the Macon would remain within a 50-mile radius of Akron. The Macon was receiving weather reports from the Anacostia Naval Station, near Washington. Visibility was good and clouds were scattered.

Here are the vital facts regarding the United States Navy dirigible, Macon:

Dimensions—785 feet long; 146.5 feet high overall; 132.9 feet maximum diameter.

Gas Volume—6,500,000 cubic feet.

Dead Weight—221,000 pounds (estimated).

Useful Lift—182,000 pounds.

Engines—Eight 12-cyinder gasoline motors totaling 4480 horsepower.

Speed—84 miles per hour (estimated maximum).

Cruising Range—13,000 nautical miles (estimated at 40 knots in still air).

Crew—50 officers and men, normal flying crew.

Fuel—124,000 pounds.

Equipment—Radio, five airplanes, seven gun emplacements, arrangements for cooking and heating, electric lights, telephones.

Structure — Duralumin rings, in reality 36-sided polygons forming 12 main bays, connected by triple longitudinal keels, each triangular shaped and large enough for a man to walk inside.

Cover—Seven acres of cotton fabric, sprayed with acetate and aluminum powder to reflect the sun and water.

Gas Cells—Twelve in number, made from 12 acres of special fabric coated celatine-latex and filled with noninflammable helium.

Lindberghs on Way to St. Louis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 21 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, making an inspection tour of the Transcontinental Airways, accompanied by his wife, took off from the Municipal Airport here at 11:55 a. m., central standard time. He pointed his ship toward St. Louis.

Washington—Arena for Battle of Prosperity

AIR VIEW OF CAPITOL HILL — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Underwood

Foreground Left—New House Office Building. Right—Old House Office Building, Now Inadequate to Accommodate All House Members. Center Left—Capitol Building. Center Right—Library of Congress. Upper Center Across Plaza From House Office Building Is the Senate Office Building. Above That Is Union Station. To the Left of the Station Is the City Post Office and to the Left of That Is the Government Printing Office.

Representatives Take Up Quarters In New Building

First Contingent Moves Into New $6,357,000 House Offices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21 — The rights of seniority were highly prized in the House of Representatives today, as its oldest members in point of service proudly began moving their belongings into the new House Office Building opened yesterday.

There is no mistaking the eagerness of the members to secure admission to the new $6,357,000 building which embodies behind a gleaming classic exterior every convenience which could be discovered by its 33 architects. The relatively cold, bare corridors of the old building witnessed an exodus of celebrities as they hurried to the comforts of the new, located to the south of the Capitol and just across the street from the old House offices.

Internally, the new building offers the nation's legislators absolutely the last word in material comfort. Each member will have an outer office for his secretary and an inner private office for himself, instead of a single room as in the old building.

The courtyard has been landscaped to provide a charming formal garden where members or visitors can rest on long benches and let the murmur of the fountain wash the roar of oratory from their ears.

Despite the luxury of the structure, it was constructed at a saving of, roughly, $1,000,000 under the appropriation and original estimate. One incident deserves notice. The architects planned to incorporate in the decoration of each committee room the characteristics of that committee. But for some reason, the committees shifted around. Result—the rather placid Agriculture Committee will deliberate cow culture amid the blazing and metallic aggressiveness of a room destined for the Military Affairs Committee, while that body will fight its theoretical battles amid sheaves of wheat and symbols of bountiful harvest.

MacDonald to Join Roosevelt In World War on Poverty

Arrival of British Premier Marked by Address of Good Will—Says American Action on Gold Shows Seriousness of Situation

World interest converges on Washington with the arrival of the British Prime Minister for economical discussions with President Roosevelt, following closely on the heels of America's lapse from the gold standard.

What effect this will have on the coming world economic conference in London becomes the question of the hour. The French delegation is frankly pessimistic, although M. Herriot has adopted a policy of watchful waiting.

Japan's representative to the series of conferences with Mr. Roosevelt says that a settlement of affairs in the Orient is a vital point in world recovery.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, who arrived here today in the Berengaria of the Cunard Line, is on a mission which he hopes will strengthen the ties of friendship and coöperation between his country and the United States for which he laid such a strong foundation on his visit to Washington four years ago.

Immediately on his arrival here, Mr. McDonald, hale, vigorous and smiling, sounded a note of good will and amity which he hopes will be the keynote of his talks with President Roosevelt, preliminary to the world economic conference, which is scheduled to convene in London in June to consider measures for world stabilization.

Must Clear Obstacles

In a brief interview with the press and in a short radio greeting to the American people, Mr. MacDonald emphasized the friendly nature of his mission. His remarks indicated that he was not disconcerted at the sudden flight of the American dollar from the gold standard.

Asked definitely whether he was disappointed in the new monetary policy in Washington, Mr. MacDonald replied cheerfully:

"Gracious, no. So far as I am concerned, it only brings out into higher light the stress of the world, and that is what your President and myself are trying to face. I hope we will succeed."

In his printed statement, Mr. MacDonald referred to the economic distress of the world as the most pressing problem today, but he

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Canada Benefits At Once Through U. S. Ban on Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., April 21—The United States abandonment of the gold standard appears to have brought nothing but benefit to Canada. Bonds, stocks and business generally have been aroused to sudden activity, while the Canadian dollar has jumped in value nearly 6 cents and financial authorities here predict that it will come considerably nearer to parity in the near future.

The United Farmers of Alberta and Labor members of Parliament are jubilant over what they consider American conversion to controlled inflation by methods advocated by them during the past two years.

It is not thought officially, however, that President Roosevelt is inaugurating any race in the depreciation of currencies in order to enlarge export markets, but rather that he is deliberately throwing the whole monetary question into the forthcoming world conference.

It is thought that the move is toward inflation not alone in the United States but in the world at large. As to the effect upon Canadian policy it is not anticipated that the Bennett Government will have to apply any emergency measures.

Women Voters Turn From Ballots To Latest Models of Spring Gowns

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21—To prove that dresses can be sold cheaply and still be made under conditions which are fair to the workers the fifteenth assembly district of the League of Women Voters gave a budget fashion show yesterday at which no dress cost more than $30.

The showing took place on the roof of the Waldorf-Astoria while refreshments were served at small tables. Debutantes supplemented the professional models and the collection of dresses and hats made its bow to fashion under the most favorable auspices.

An interested observer in the dressing room was a very fuzzy, very black Scottie whose fashionable young mistress was modeling a white gown, mesh top, crepe de chine skirt, for which a Fifth Avenue shop charges $16.95. An occasional wiggle showed that Mr. Scottie would prefer the sunshine of outdoors, but on the whole his contentment had something of the same quality of cheerfulness with which everybody coöperated in the attempt to spotlight manufacturing conditions.

The league members themselves were rejoicing in the recent passage of a mandatory minimum wage bill for women and minors by the State Legislature and there were in the audience representatives of many of the national women's organizations which are assisting the National Women's Trade Union League in its campaign for a labeling system proving that garments have been made under just condition of wages and hours.

A statement prepared by league officials and printed on the program read: "We hope that in the near future some system of labeling garments made under good conditions may be worked out to assist the conscientious consumer in her choice."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman were honorary patronesses. There was a long list of prominent sponsors, and a committee headed by Mrs. John E. Rousmaniere, who pointed out that the 21 gown and hat shops represented in the exhibition had been selected because they buy from factories which have maintained acceptable standards.

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Friday, April 21, 1933

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Things Present

"How far will inflation go?" is the question everyone is asking. Read Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By" for an interesting discussion of the issue. Editorial page.

The "As I Knew Them" series is resumed on the back page with an intimate glimpse of Edward VII.

If you have read "Robinson Crusoe," do not miss the description of his island on the Home Forum page.

The forequarters of lamb are so much cheaper than the legs that some clever ways of using the former should be welcomed. See the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

More Ad-O-Grams await our keeneyed readers on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The "All Aboard, America" series reaches its end tomorrow with an article summing up recommendations for coördinating the various branches of transportation.

Saturday brings the Book Reviews and Literary News page, the Antiques and Interior Decoration page, the Progress in Education page, and the weekly news map on the Daily Features page.

Economy Drive Sets New Mark At Washington

Thousands Affected by Wide Powers Sought by President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21—The sweeping extent to which President Roosevelt intends to apply the economy ax to the federal establishment began to dawn on the public today when it was learned that, dissatisfied with the most absolute expense-cutting power ever conferred on an American President, he has asked Congress for even more drastic authority.

The additional request for economy powers came in the form of a memorandum transmitted to the House yesterday along with the new and sharply reduced budget for the independent offices of the government.

It seeks the following additional economy prerogatives for the President:

1. To retire any or all federal employees who have been in the service 30 years or more on retirement pay.

2. To cancel or modify any contracts to which the United States Government is a party.

3. To furlough army officers and put them on half pay.

4. To reduce or suspend entirely the extra pay allowed army, navy and marine corps officers for flying duty.

5. To eliminate the one-year sea pay allowance given naval academy graduates who fail of appointments to the service.

6. To extend the 15 per cent pay cut to government officers or employees in insular possessions.

7. To raise the price of articles or service sold by government departments or agencies.

8. To transfer the botanic gardens to the Department of Agriculture.

No estimate was made of the actual sums which might be saved under the new economy powers, but the White House was of the opinion that from 10,000 to 15,000 employees of the Government could be retired under its provisions.

To quell apprehension that the retirement proposals were intended for sweeping application, Mr. Lewis Douglas, budget director, stated that the proposal was to meet the situation which will develop under the retrenchment program and "it is not contemplated, under the provision of the act, that those who have been in the service more than 30 years will be, of necessity, discharged. The President is given broad power to except those who have ben in the service 30 years or more."

Banished Engineers Cross Soviet Line

MOSCOW, April 21 (AP)—A party of five British men, three of them banished from this country and the Russian wife of one, were crossing the border into Poland today by train.

The woman in the party, Mrs. C. H. Nordwall, presumably will never see her native land again. Her husband and Allan Monkhouse and John Cushny are the trio of British engineers ordered to stay out of Russia as a result of their conviction on charges of espionage, sabotage and bribery by a Soviet court.

The others are Albert W. Gregory, who was acquitted in the same trial, and Robert Turner, a British lawyer.

President Asks Power to Rule Nation's Money

Bill Rushed to Senate for Right to Debase Dollar and Issue Notes

Expects Quick Action

Measure Provides for Acceptance of $100,000,000 in Silver on War Debts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21—The Senate today started debate on the Roosevelt program of controlled credit expansion presented to it in the course of a breath-taking series of events which began with official departure from the international gold standard.

The bill which was presented last night by Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma was considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency today and reported out at noon.

As introduced, the only major change in the bill was an amendment offered by Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) of California, to prevent future inflation from getting out of hand. The McAdoo amendment authorized the Federal Reserve Board to require banks to increase their reserve when dangerous inflation is threatened.

Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget, met with the committee. Mr. Walter Wyatt, counsel of the Federal Reserve Board, was later hastily summoned to the meeting. It was assumed the constitutionality of the gold content clause was under consideration.

The committee fight centered on this section. In the first vote the section was stricken out, 9 to 8. Other Senators were polled by telephone and in the second vote a majority was achieved to reconsider. The third and final tie vote, 10 to 10, put the section back in the bill.

Norbeck Saves the Day

The decisive vote came from Senator Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota, who had been asleep in his office next door but was awakened when Mr. Woodin sought refuge there from pursuing newspaper men. Without Senator Norbeck's vote, the section would have been defeated.

The committee urged the Senate to consider the whole matter as an independent bill rather than as an amendment to the pending farm bill in which form it was introduced. There was every indication of a "fight" in the Senate on the gold content section.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, chairman of the committee, voted against the gold content proposal. "It leaves everything too uncertain," he declared.

It was a tense scene on the Senate floor when the bill was finally reported from committee. Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, immediately launched an attack on the whole measure. He characterized the proposal as "lighting the fuse of a high explosive and then standing back to see what happens."

Framed under the personal supervision of the President, the measure, as reported out, would give the Chief Executive unprecedented powers to control the currency, or devalue it if he saw fit. In effect, the bill virtually means the transfer of authority over money matters, vested in the Legislature under the Constitution, to the Chief Executive.

Specifically, Mr. Roosevelt would be authorized, if necessary, to take any one, or all, of the following sweeping steps:

Essence of Measure

1. Enter into open market operations through Federal Reserve banks up to $3,000,000,000.

2. Issue treasury notes for a second $3,000,000,000 if the Reserve Banks do not coöperate, these notes to replace government bonds.

3. Issue $3,000,000,000 in treasury notes, making $6,000,000,000 in all, if the Reserve open market operations prove inadequate.

4. Decrease, under certain circumstances, the gold content of the dollar by as much as 5 per cent.

5. Accept $100,000,000 in silver in payment of foreign debts, this amount to be used to pay off a like amount of federal debts.

Other events of a fast-moving day that preceded the Senate debate follow:

Prices Spurt Upward

Stocks and commodity prices continued to boil upward toward new high levels for the year while at the same time the dollar—unpegged from gold—sank to lower levels. However, economists forecast generally that the dollar's downward course would soon be stayed.

Governors of the 13 Federal Reserve banks meeting with Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, in Washington, devised plans to facilitate reopening of the 5000 or so closed banks, to release somewhere around $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000, all told, in frozen assets. A new campaign of buying Government bonds in open market transactions to ease credit was also launched.

As foreign visitors for the international gathering in Washington began to arrive, new attention was centered upon the effect of the financial steps upon the coming economic parleys, with the general belief that Mr. Roosevelt seeks a new international monetary and currency agreement. This may take the form

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

MacDonald Acts As Sheet Anchor For All Britain

Faces Roosevelt on Equal Terms as Undisputed Pilot of Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 21—It is a different Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who arrives in America today to parley with President Roosevelt from the man who made history nearly four years ago by taking the then unprecedented step of visiting the United States to negotiate with President Hoover.

When Mr. MacDonald was last in Washington he was the head of the Labor Party. His followers were a minority in the House of Commons. Indeed, he only held office by grudging consent of the Liberals. The largest group in the House was vigorously opposed to him.

Today he has lost the support of all but a handful of his former followers. Yet he has the largest majority that ever sat behind a British Prime Minister. Most of his supporters do not belong to his political faith. Practically speaking he is outside party. He holds his position as a national figure—the sheet anchor of men and women of widely different political creeds all animated by the desire to rebuild the shattered prosperity of the British Commonwealth.

Meet on Equal Terms

Thus Mr. MacDonald and President Roosevelt meet today on equal terms as heads of nations, not as party chieftains. More than that: the eyes of the world are upon them. On these two men, representing the two countries which between them are responsible for about three-fifths of the total trade of the world, rests more than three-fifths of the task of guiding world trade back to normal again. When they lead, most nations will be content to follow—provided only that they can agree to lead in the same direction.

When Mr. MacDonald strolled with Mr. Hoover along the Rapidan, the main topic they were discussing was the naval situation as it then existed between the two countries. Today and tomorrow Mr. MacDonald and President Roosevelt are to deal with something much bigger, much more universal. And in the interval between the two sets of talks, Mr. MacDonald has grown from a party chieftain into something even bigger than the head of a great nation. Mr. Roosevelt similarly assumed an international leadership the day he made the inaugural speech which thrilled the ears of a listening world.

Views World as Unit

Mr. MacDonald's interests have always been world-wide. He holds that the prosperity of individual nations can only be truly served by studying the welfare of the world family as a whole. And he is profoundly sure that the arch of world prosperity must be built on a foundation of Anglo-American coöperation.

His belief in the necessity for this coöperation is axiomatic. He goes to Rome to see Signor Benito Mussolini; he goes to Paris to see M. Edouard Daladier; he passes anxious days at Geneva and Lausanne trying to hammer out ways for the nations of Europe to collaborate instead of co-elbowing. But in it all he never forgets the United States. The door is always ajar for the United States to coöperate too. If the door is not wide open, it is because Mr. MacDonald is firmly convinced that the United States alone must be the judge as to whether, when and how it can come in.

Mr. MacDonald has gladly surrendered a well-earned holiday in order to visit Washington today. Few are the days he has been able to spare of late for his favorite pastimes of tramping over the Scotch moors, or playing golf, or reading. Mr. Roosevelt will find his guest an early riser. It is seldom that he is not up by 7 o'clock and out for a brisk walk before breakfast even if it has been 1 or 2 o'clock before he went to bed.

Novels and Blue Books

Mr. MacDonald is an omnivorous reader. He is fond of novels—provided they have some point to them. But he is fond of official Blue Books too. Not a doubt but that he has spent hours during his voyage poring over the massive documentation which has already appeared in connection with the World Economic Conference and other topics that will be broached at Washington. Such formidable titles as C.48.M.18.1933.II. (Conf.M.E.1.) merely spell the joy of battle to Mr. MacDonald. This particular cipher conundrum he knows well, for it is the League of Nations' official description of the draft agenda drawn up by the preparatory commission of experts for the World Economic Conference.

In spite of his passion for Blue Books Mr. MacDonald still finds time to be human. Years ago his wife founded a little sewing society on behalf of the children's home which bears her name. Mrs. MacDonald passed on in 1911, but the society still meets every Wednesday at Mr. MacDonald's house—generally with Miss Ishbel MacDonald in her mother's stead. When he became Prime Minister, its activities were transferred from Hampstead to Downing Street. Last year his birthday happened to fall on a Wednesday and the Prime Minister accordingly took care to have a couple of hours off so that he could join the sewing party at tea.

Such is the man who arrives at Washington today. A kindly idealist who strives to be practical. An untiring seeker after information. A keen lover of pictures. A hiker who strides unheedingly over the rough places of the earth because he simply does not recognize that they are rough.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate north or northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Saturday; colder in interior Saturday.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; colder in northwest portion tonight; colder Saturday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds and generally fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	44	Montreal	52	56
Bismarck	30	40	Nantucket	44	48
Boston	46	47	New Orleans	68	76
Buffalo	46	58	New York	48	56
Calgary	26	38	Norfolk, Va.	48	52
Charleston	52	66	North Platte	48	52
Chicago	46	54	Philadelphia	40	56
Cincinnati	48	60	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	68
Denver	30	44	Pittsburgh	42	53
Eastport, Me.	46	50	Portland, Me.	44	46
Hatteras	60	70	Raleigh	40	48
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. April 20	72		St. Louis	50	64
			St. Paul	44	66
Helena, Mont.	28	42	Salt Lake City	40	52
Huron, S. D.	46	60	San Francisco	48	56
Jacksonville	58	78	Santa Fe, N. M.	28	38
Kansas City	50	78	Seattle	48	70
Key West	78	84	Tampa	66	80
Los Angeles	48	62	Washington	40	50
Memphis	58	62	Wichita, Kan.	48	72
Miami, Fla.	72	82	Williston, N.D.	28	48

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 21.
B—Maximum April 20.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 9:08 p. m., Saturday 9:32 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:01 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Theaters

The Irish Players

The Abbey Theater Players from Dublin presented Lady Gregory's "Spreading the News" and Lennox Robinson's "The White-Headed Boy" at the Hollis St. Theater last night.

Lady Gregory's one-act "Spreading the News" is a laughable bit of that sort of nonsense that is highly diverting because of its pokes at the very human foible—not confined to Irish peasants—of exaggerating gossip. A harmless hayfork in the hands of a slow-thinking farmer at the fair starts a rumor which ends in his arrest for a homicide that never happened.

In "The White-headed Boy," Mr. Lennox Robinson indulges in no moralizing. Denis Geoghegan is spoiled by his mother from infancy. His brothers and sisters are denied education and pleasure in order that Denis may go to college to win a doctor's degree. He fails not once but thrice. Contrary to all schoolbook maxims, instead of getting his just deserts for his selfishness and indolence he annexes all the kudos and most of the family fortune.

Light as is the subject the acting of the entire company was an unalloyed delight. Miss Maureen Delany as the aunt with "a foine plan in me head" for every emergency gives a performance delicious and unforgettable.

Canadian Liquor-Control Plans Offer Lessons to United States

Temperance Education Complicated by Recognition of Legal Rights of Alcohol—Public Support Vital in Any System of Regulation

Canada's Liquor Control—*Last of Five Articles*

By WHITING WILLIAMS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—"Supposin' I pay $2 for my yearly permit," so a Toronto laborer posed the perplexing riddle of Government in the liquor business. "Then, for a little over a dollar more, I carry nome some whisky. There, before I go back down town, I take me a good stiff drink—and within three hours after I gave the government my $3, that self-same government slaps me in jail for drunkenness! Sounds crazy, what?"

"So when I kept refusing the drunken man's offer of whisky and beer," related the head of one of Ontario's prohibition organizations which oppose the Conservative Party's present control plan, "he straightened up, looked me very seriously in the eye and solemnly declaimed—'Oh, I see, you're a Liberal, eh?'"

The experience of Canada certainly makes plain that government control of liquor selling terribly messes up the whole problem of temperance. Not only does it tie it into the whole question of party politics—quite conceivably, for instance, if the United States should follow Canadian experience, our "Republican" and "Democrat" may some day mean "Dry" and "Wet," or vice versa. It also entangles the question seriously with the huge complex of taxes and government revenue. I say "seriously" because Federal excise duties on liquor plus provincial liquor control profits total roughly one-seventh of the entire revenue of both Dominion and local government throughout Canada!

Even more far-reaching, these tie-ups of drink with politics and revenue—and also, as we saw in Montreal, with vice—serve evidently to produce the very deep-going effect of dulling the cutting edge of the churches in what would ordinarily be considered their legitimate and continuous function of promoting temperance.

So in Ontario the Methodists, besides losing the support of many of their own Conservative members, also find themselves in opposition, when it comes to liquor matters, to the very numerous Anglican Episcopalians. In the same way these strange tieups, inseparable from government control, serve to complicate the whole matter of temperance education by giving to the consumption of liquor a public recognition, status and standing—a vogue—such as it never had before. "Established in Fidelity—Loyal to the End"—this is his country's motto which every child sees over the door where father gets the stuff that makes him mistreat mother!

It is easily conceivable that such a paradox has more than a little to do with the fact that in Canada the general adoption of government control has led, according to a Dominion-wide study in 1929, to an increase of 108 per cent in the per capita consumption of spirits in five years, a 50 per cent per capita increase in that of malt liquors in seven years, and a 346 per cent per capita increase in that of wines in nine years!

Liquor Advertising Prohibited

Since Ontario permits no liquor advertising of any kind, the discussion of the problem there is at least vastly freer than in Quebec Province. And it must always be remembered that in all Ontario there are only 124 liquor stores and that most of the territory is dry by local option. All the same, it comes fairly close to being bad form even in Ontario to remind the public that efforts originally designed to lessen consumption have, to date, as shown above, served seriously to increase it.

Practically any Canadian, I judge, is likely to be considered a more or less mean-dispositioned critic and all-round bad citizen if he opposes the general public opinion that has been established in favor of the harmlessness of beer, and points out that, according to government figures, Canada as a whole is now absorbing its alcohol in these astonishing proportions: 29 per cent through strong spirits, 17½ per cent in the form of wine, and *53 per cent* in the form of beer! (To get the astonishing figure all you need to do is to multiply the apparently harmless percentage of 6 or 7 per cent by volume with the country's huge total gallonage of malt liquors!)

So for several reasons the thoughtful visiting American does well to keep his fingers crossed while he hears, in Montreal or Toronto, the local fireman, merchant, or what not, extol the virtues of his local plan. The ideas and convictions which he expresses to the stranger have been formed, it has to be remembered, in a forum which even in his church is far from free. Bad enough it certainly was, we all know, when our own political, civic, and social viewpoints were more or less affected by a liquor traffic deeply intrenched in private industry and commerce. Canada makes it plain that the effect upon civic thought and action is scarcely better when that same traffic is similarly intrenched in public and governmental revenue.

Comparison of Conditions

Another thing that Canada makes plain is this—that in the problem of liquor no one scheme can be expected to furnish similar results in any two different countries, provinces, or states. Thus, in studying the provincial plan of Quebec, it must never for a moment be forgotten that more than 80 per cent of the local population is French-Canadian—more than 2,000,000 of its 2,500,000 population with traditions and viewpoints much more European than American.

Even at that, also, a most thoughtful Montreal observer assured me that, bad as he considers the plan, its results would be infinitely worse without the continued and widespread efforts at temperance and temperance education maintained by the Catholic Order of St. Francis. These differences suffice, of course, to make the experience of Quebec's particular approach to the liquor problem—it is the wettest of all nine provinces—of little value to ourselves.

In much the same way Toronto's present scheme—a shift, of course, to the Liberal Party in the next election, even though obtained on entirely different grounds, might greatly change the plan—presents the opposite difficulty of a population as American and Protestant as Quebec's is French and Roman Catholic and vastly more Anglo-Saxon, homogenous and law-abiding than our own.

Even if, further, these differences did not exist, two outstanding variations from our own practice stand out. In the first place, it would be a grave question whether we here could ever obtain the services of commissioners of the exceptional type usually found hard at work on the various Canadian boards. Yet anything short of similar quality could hardly withstand the colossal temptations connected with the handling of a business which totals nearly $200,000,000 in Canada with its 9,000,000 persons and hence would, in this country, run into billions. Even Canada's splendid men find it decidedly difficult, especially in hard times, to keep the matter of government income secondary to the original purpose of lessened popular consumption.

In the second place, it is altogether certain that it would take years and years, if ever, before we could gain for the enforcement of our state or other control acts the type of enforcement Canada obtained from local judges who are not elected as here but appointed—appointed, furthermore, for life.

Only with the help of something like these two changes in our general civic and social set-up could we for a moment hope to make any particular progress in that sorely hoped-for direction of a discouraged and quiescent bootlegger!—especially if, as is of course certain, we endeavored to make our new arrangements of whatever sort pay a sizable percentage tax. For every dollar of tax levied on the beer barrel or whisky flask presents just that much lure and opportunity for the 'legger.

So I came back from Canada more than ever convinced that we are doomed here to dreary disappointment if we expect—as we mainly do expect—first to discover somewhere about the world some nice, smooth-working scheme which appears to satisfy its operators and beneficiaries, then to lift it out bodily, and finally, with a minimum of adjustment, integration, and attention, watch it obtain comparable results among ourselves. That's altogether too simple. On the contrary, we have, quite certainly, before us, if repeal is ratified, nothing but a long, hard row of trial and error—lots of error and even more of trial.

Development of Opinion

So the experience of Quebec and Ontario—along with the rest of Canada—can teach us something decidedly worth while. It is this—that, in all probability, the liquor problem requires for its solution not so much a particular scheme nor even a certain set-up of legislative enactment as, above all, a free and unrestricted forum for the development of an intelligent and far-viewed public opinion. Listen to a thoughtful Torontian:

"Before our present control, we had the Ontario Temperance Act," he said, "it was calculated to carry on that war-time prohibition which here with us, as across the line with you, represented the normal effort of patriotic home-stayers to give full and devoted support to the soldier boys in France. By no means was it 'put over.'

"But what represented a natural war-time type of thinking about the use of liquor was found to be too far ahead of average public opinion in peace-time. So our Conservative Party can hardly be accused of insincerity in making a fresh approach—the present plan. Yet the moment you put the Government onto this particular job you make it embarrassing if not almost impossible to maintain a genuinely free public opinion concerned with the country's deepest-going and farthest-reaching interests. Little by little the weight of the unthinking mass tends to stifle the queries of the thoughtful few."

His words reminded me of that warning of Montreal's religious leaders against any careless sticking of our heads into "the sack—the golden sack—of government control."

Public Support Essential

Our own efforts at prohibition here must be said to have largely lost the support of public opinion. Whatever its cause, mass opinion has been disappointed with prohibition. Any other conceivable plan, however perfect its initial formulation, will, we may be certain, also fail if it lacks the support of public opinion.

If that is true, then the same months or years which see the setting up of this plan or that, whether of state, federal, or other control, simply must not fail to see also the strengthening and rededication of organizations which will insist, at all costs, upon the free and untrammeled discussion of results—results upon not simply the classes but the masses.

Without such insistence, I am convinced, the path of real control, whether governmental or otherwise, looks sadly long and dark ahead of us. With such insistence upon a continuously open forum for the discussion of each new plan's results upon our entire people, the chances are probably greater than most of us would dream, so my Canadian visit tells me, that at the end of that long, dark road of trial and error stands prohibition, prohibition made successful by a supporting public opinion—a supporting public opinion born of long and disappointing experience with the demoralizing profits and perplexing incongruities of this, that or other forms of so-called "control."

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New York Youth Gets Harvard Freshman Prize

The Edwards Whitaker Prize Scholarship, one of the principal honors in the freshman class at Harvard, has been awarded to George S. Franklin Jr. of New York City, it was announced at University Hall this morning.

The scholarship is awarded annually at mid-years "to a freshman who shows outstanding scholastic ability and intellectual promise as indicated by distinction in studies and general achievement." Franklin is a graduate of Milton Academy, where he was a member of the tennis team. At Harvard he had made an excellent academic record, and now stands in the first group of the Dean's List.

MacDonald to Join Roosevelt In World War on Poverty

(Continued from Page 1)

touched upon the monetary situation only indirectly.

"We must strive to clear the obstacles which block the highways of trade," the statement said, "both within our own country and between the nations, and so restore the hope of employment to the workless millions who look to earn their living in country and field."

His conference with the President will, he hopes, cover a wide range of issues, both economic and political.

"In the short time at our disposal," he said, "definite agreements, of course, are not to be looked for; they concern other countries as well as ourselves. But the way must be paved for concerted action, and I believe our meeting is necessary to that end."

In his interview, Mr. MacDonald made an appeal to the press to cooperate with him as "splendidly" as it did on his previous visit.

"Then," he said, "we shall be able to work out as successful a coöperation as before."

In his greeting to the American people, Mr. MacDonald emphasized that he had come to this country on a mission of peace, similar to that of four years ago.

"Today I have come to America for the purpose of discussing with President Roosevelt the war against unmerited poverty. I come at the invitation of President Roosevelt to discuss particularly with him the tasks that lie before us in the same spirit of neighborly coöperation as brought me here last time.

"The well-being of all who buy, sell and labor, both with body and and mind, and of all who seek to give the state their services and rightly claim the reward in life for those services—these people are our concern. Their problems are our problems. It is a great privilege to join with friends in this work."

Omits Stop in New York

In order to start his conversations with President Roosevelt as soon as possible, Mr. MacDonald was taken from aboard the Berengaria at Quarantine on the city tug Macom to Jersey City, where a special train for Washington awaited him at the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Terminal.

Although the British Prime Minister did not set foot in New York City, an official welcome was extended to him on behalf of Mayor John P. O'Brien by Mr. Grover Whalen and a group of local officials, who went down the bay to meet the Berengaria. Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, was among the group who welcomed him and traveled with Mr. MacDonald to Washington.

The Prime Minister is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Ishbel MacDonald; Sir Walter Layton, economist; Lord Marks, Sir Robert Vansittart and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief economist of the British Government.

Mr. MacDonald's schedule includes appointments concerned only with his mission, that is to say, conferences with the President, with cabinet officials and with Sir Ronald Lindsay.

The only formal function which he is expected to attend is the dinner of the Pilgrims in New York next Wednesday night.

Stabilization of Moneys Made Paramount Issue Facing British Premier

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21—The atmosphere is tense and expectant as the nation greets Mr. Ramsay MacDonald officially on his arrival at the White House this afternoon. Swift developments of the last 48 hours have completely changed the nature of the visit, and, together with M. Edouard Herriot, President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald have to cope in a short week-end with some of the gravest problems of modern times.

It is perhaps well that President Roosevelt has this early opportunity to explain to the British Prime Minister the real objectives of America's departure from the gold standard. Already the seeds of mistrust between Britain and America have been sown by rash statements and interpretations from high authorities on both sides. It now becomes the task of statesmen to turn the latest development to constructive advantage.

The Roosevelt-MacDonald conversations begin at tea-time tonight, when the hearty and hospitable Roosevelt family greet the Prime Minister and Miss Ishbel MacDonald at their regular daily family gathering round the fireside, about 6 o'clock. The distinguished visitors are expected in Washington soon after 4, they will be ushered at once to their rooms in the White House, and the friendly and informal contact which is to guide these talks will begin. A family dinner is scheduled for tonight.

Not Aimed at Britain

But the main negotiations will take place on Sunday. Weather permitting, President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald will first decide whether they will attend church, and if not they will embark at about 9:30 on the Geodetic Survey boat Sequoia. If they go to church, the start will be a bit later.

The two with Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss MacDonald and a secretary or two in the background, will stay on the Sequoia, cruising down the Potomac, until late evening, taking lunch, tea and supper on the boat. Or they may stay later—just depending on whether they get their business settled. A dozen or 14 hours of uninterrupted negotiation seem assured. They are already certain to be the most important 12 hours in modern Anglo-American history.

President Roosevelt's immediate task will be to explain that America's departure from gold is no more aimed at Great Britain than was the Bank of England's momentous decision in September, 1931, a blow at the United States. In both countries pressure from within and without forced the step. The pressure was alike financial, commercial and political.

But why the United States joined the non-gold group, as both White House conferees speedily recognize, is now ancient history. The more important consideration is how America's departure can be turned to constructive value in bringing about a stabilization of all the world's currencies, on a sounder basis than heretofore. In the accomplishment of this task, Great Britain is even more interested than the United States. It becomes, by America's act this week, the paramount objective of the talks between the world's directing statesmen.

But the other desiderata for which Mr. MacDonald was originally invited here remain. It is now more necessary than ever to reduce world tariff barriers, since America's departure from gold adds another great barrier to the already mountain-high aggregation. The depreciation of the dollar practically shuts what had remained of the American market to foreign exporters.

So, approaching the problem of tariffs with the broad liberalism of Mr Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, it becomes necessary to consider how and how much the entire set of barricades can be cut down. The talks between Mr. Hull and Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, have progressively shown that whittling away at the tariffs is a futile task. Unless a fundamentally new approach is utilized, the task is hardly worth the pains. The negotiators, as Mr. Hull says, must look away from the trees which represent particular duties on particular products and see the whole forest, which represents the stagnant mass of world trade.

Agreement by Mr. MacDonald and President Roosevelt to get their moneys back on a stable basis would of course be the greatest possible step toward tariff reduction as well as commercial intercourse. There are two stages involved in the process. The first would presumably be an agreement to "peg" their currencies to avoid wild fluctuation.

The second step is return to gold itself. This, for the British, and tactically for the United States, requires much more careful preparation. British Treasury officials insist on a number of prerequisites, including a war debts settlement, a guarantee of more equitable distribution of the world's gold supply, etc., before they believe it wise or even possible to return the pound to a gold basis.

Germany Sees Benefits

BERLIN, April 21 (AP)—One effect favorable to Germany of America's abandonment of the gold standard, according to a semiofficial communiqué today, is that despite the gold clause in its debt arrangements, Germany may be enabled to discharge its obligations in devaluated paper dollars.

Confer on Boston Navy Yard

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Mr. John F. Cantwell, President of the Boston Navy Yard Work Council, and Mr. John Murray, a member of the council, conferred with Massachusetts Senators and Representatives today in connection with the Boston Navy Yard situation. Mr. Cantwell said he had been assured by members of the Massachusetts congressional delegation that they would continue their efforts to prevent closing of any of the New England yards.

Coal Firm to Effect Day Rates

GLACE BAY, N. S., April 21 (AP)—Salaried officials of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company have been notified that they will be placed on daily rates of pay after May 7. Contracts and agreements covering officials and miners at Princess and Florence collieries, near Sydney mines, also have been canceled. Miners of the two collieries recently turned down a proposed wage cut of 25 per cent.

Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston; Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Rowland Street, Roxbury, 8.

Performance of "The Mikado," by Margaret Fuller House, Hannum Hall, Cambridge Y. W. C. A., 7 Temple Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

New England Conservatory of Music: Concert by brass ensemble, Jordan Hall, 8. Open to public.

Roxbury School Center: Presentation of three one-act plays, by Roxbury Little Theater Players, High School of Practical Arts, 8.

Radcliffe Idler Club and Harvard Dramatic Club: Performance of A. A. Milne's "Ariadne," Agassiz Theater, Cambridge, 8:15.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street); Practice dinner, School of Domestic Science, 7. Open house program, 8. Workshop Guild production, Lee Auditorium, 8.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by Miss Florence Tayian, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8. Open to public.

Milton Club Players: Performance of "Cock Robin," mystery play, clubhouse, Milton, 8:15.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Open house program, 448 Beacon Street, all evening.

Boston Office, United Shoe Machinery Corporation: Annual "Get-Together," concert, dancing and bridge, Hotel Bradford, 8.

Annual minstrel show by Tufts Dental College students, Repertory Theater, 8:15.

Wellesley College Circolo Italiano: Presentation of "Addio Giovinezza" ("Good-by to Youth"), Shakespeare Society House, 8.

Symphony Hall: Illustrated lecture, "Russia—as It Was and as It Is," by Mr. Burton Holmes and Mr. Julien Bryan, 8.

Reception by Dr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Marsh to officers of Boston University, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 8.

Workers School of Boston: Lecture on "The Soviet Union," by Prof. H. W. L. Dana, 107a Green Street, 7:30.

Union College: Dinner, University Club, 6.

West End House: Entertainment and dance, Hotel Statler, evening.

Music

Copley-Plaza — Ethel Hutchinson, pianist and Harriette Price, contralto, 8:15.

Theaters

Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:30.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Metropolitan—"Cavalcade," 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 10 p. m.
Shubert—"Of Thee I sing," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Far-Off Hills," 8:30.
Loew's State—"Secrets," 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Oliver Twist," 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Framingham Normal School: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler, morning.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Gothic Arts, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: New England Arts and Crafts Exhibition, through May 15. Demonstration of weaving with film, "A Woolen Yarn," in connection with arts and crafts exhibit, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Exhibition and sale of doll houses, benefit unemployed draftsmen, 280 Dartmouth Street, through April 24.

Greater Boston Federation of Neighborhood Houses: Final day, Art and Handicraft exhibition, 264 Boylston Street, 10 to 6.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Women's Republican Club: Lecture, "The Romance of the American Constitution," by the Rev. Victor V. Sawyer, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Junior League Players: Performances of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street, 10:30 and 2:15.

Milton Club Players: Performances of "Cock Robin," clubhouse, Milton, 2:30 and 8:15.

Boston Kimball Union Academy Association: Annual luncheon, Hotel Westminster, 12:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Performance of Helen Haim and Joseph Marionettes, Lee Auditorium, 10:30.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon, talk, "High and Low Ebb, or Our International Ethics," by M. Pierre de Lanux, author and editor, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Harvard University: Talking film in French, "Le Roi des Resquilleurs," Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, 2, 4:15, 6:30 and 8:45.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
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Loew's Orpheum—"Oliver Twist," 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; modern illustrated books. Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45; Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2; closed on national holidays.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of books from the John Adams Library (Treasure Room), April 17-24. Be Kind to Animals Week exhibit (Exhibition Room), April 17-30.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street—Arts and handicraft exhibition, April 17-22 (10 a. m. to 6 p. m.).

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Rembrandt etchings; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection, and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special exhibition of water colors by modern American artists. All exhibitions continue throughout April.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street — Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Colored facsimiles of fifteenth to seventeenth century master's drawings in the Albertina Museum, Vienna. Through month of April.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings in oil by Aldro T. Hibbard. Through April 22.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings in black and white and in color, by William Meyerowitz. Through April 24.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Group exhibit by Sharman, Pepper, Burn, Perkins, Guthrie, Margaret, Sargent and Thurn. Through May 3.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Pastels by Aline Kilham. April 18-May 2. Paintings of flowers by 20 artists.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Portraits by Giulio de Blaas.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Water colors by C. Crosby Allen; exhibition of paintings by Luigi Lucioni. April 17-29.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Recent sculpture by Anna Coleman Ladd; pastels by Pamella S. Adams. April 17-29.

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BENN

Ely's $30,000,000 Tax Proposals Go Into Committee

Funds From New Sources Urged to Lighten Real Estate Burden

The Legislative Committee on Taxation today has before it Gov. Joseph B. Ely's proposals for raising $30,000,000 from five new sources of taxation. Mr. Ely's plan is to displace $30,000,000 of real estate tax revenues with revenues from these other sources to relieve the heavy tax burden carried by property owners.

The incessant demands for economy in government, the Governor said, in his special message, yesterday, have resulted in decreased appropriations everywhere in the State. But these figures, he pointed, do not correctly indicate the extent of the economies because one item alone in city administration has increased since 1929 by the staggering sum of $33,000,000. This item he said, is welfare relief.

To accomplish the far-reaching economic changes needed, the Governor recommended for the consideration of the legislators the following measures:

"The elimination of all exemptions relating to income tax requirements except an exemption of $1500 to a single person and $2000 to the head of the family. Such a change in our laws is estimated to yield $2,000,000.

"A change in the income tax law to cover as taxable income dividends upon the shares of stock in Massachusetts' corporations, and a change now contemplated in reference to the tax upon the shares of certain public service corporations. These changes will yield in revenue approximately $9,000,000.

"The creation of a sales tax so constituted as to yield a return for the balance of the fiscal year of $10,000,000. The recent opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court has eliminated from consideration the question of the constitutionality of such a tax and has instructed the legislative branch of the government as to the broad and sweeping powers of taxation granted to it by the Constitution of Mass chusetts."

These considerations, he added, would be in addition to the anticipated revenue of $1,000,000 from beer sales. The legislative authority establishing a state finance board to grant loans to towns and cities, he said, on the basis of tax titles will make available an additional $8,000,000.

In the Governor's opinion the sales tax should be a tax on retail sales. "The retail sales in Massachusetts from chain stores alone were $2,000,000,000 for the year 1929," the Governor said. "The total aggregate of such sales in Massachusetts from all sources during a normal year should approximate $4,000,000,000. During the present depressed condition of business and of income, I believe it safe to estimate the figure at not less than $2,500,000,000. A tax of 1 per cent upon the gross sales would yield for the six months remaining this year more than the required sum."

The Governor defended his proposal that $8,000,000 be transferred from the highway funds to the general fund on the basis that "it is as essential that the other functions of government be maintained for the protection of the motorist citizen of this Commonwealth as it is that the highways should be enlarged and rebuilt."

In conclusion, Governor Ely said: "These measures, in my opinion, will go far toward the accomplishment of restored municipal credit and the preservation of the credit of the Commonwealth. They will go beyond that and bring to the citizens of Massachusetts generally a more equitable distribution of governmental burden, particularly, relief to the home owner and at the same time increase the value of real property, stimulate the real estate market, improve mortgage security and generally tend to the enhancement of business."

Slight March Drop In Prices Reported

Decrease of about 1 per cent from the previous month occurred in the "cost of living index" for March, 1933, according to the State Department of Labor and Industries. This was due chiefly to lower prices in the clothing section of the budget, it was said. The purchasing power of the dollar, however, was about 84 2-5 cents in March, 1933, as compared with 1913.

The food section of the budget decreased about 1.6 per cent, the report showed, as prices of meats, fish, eggs, milk, cheese, molasses, rice and potatoes were lower. While lower prices of suits, men's and women's shoes, hats and cotton goods caused a decrease of about 2 per cent in the clothing section, slightly higher prices were noted for underwear.

Taking the average retail prices in 1913 as equal to 100, food is listed in March, 1932, as 100.3 and in March, 1933, as 86.5. Similar decreases appeared in clothing which in March of last year was 135.2 and this year 119.1. Shelter dropped in the same period from 150 to 133, while fuel and light showed a decrease from 164 to 156.9 and sundries from 152.9 to 148.8. The combined cost of living index dropped from 130.8 in March, 1932, to 118.5 in the same month in 1933. This shows a considerable drop from the peak year, 1920, when it was 202.6.

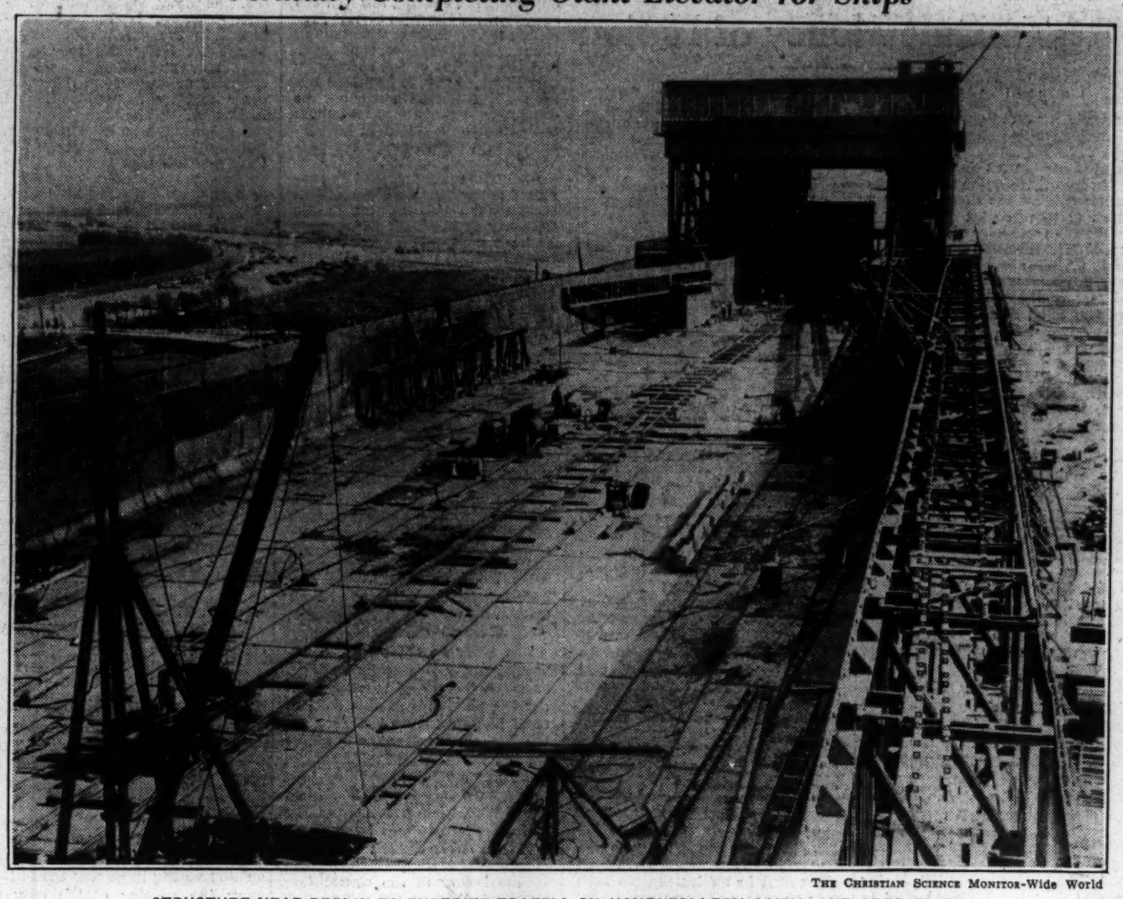
Search Fails to Reveal Traces of Heath Hen

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The famous heath hen of Martha's Vineyard Island, generally accepted by ornithologists as the last of her species, apparently is extinct, the More Game Birds Foundation announces.

The conclusion is based on a report to the foundation by Prof. Alfred O. Gross of Bowdoin College, who has just completed a long investigation at the island in behalf of the Massachusetts division of fisheries and game.

"The last authentic appearance of the lone bird was March 11, 1932, when it was seen at the James Green farm near West Tisbury," Professsor Gross reported. In passing into extinction the heath hen joins the great auk, Labrador duck, Eskimo curlew and passenger pigeon.

Germany Completing Giant Elevator for Ships



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

STRUCTURE NEAR BERLIN TO EXPEDITE TRAFFIC ON HOHENZOLLERN CANAL AND ODER RIVER

Barges Are to Be Drawn by Motor Into Elevator Car, Which Consists of a Giant Trough Capable of Holding 2600 Tons of Water and Accommodating a Boat and Cargo of Equal Weight. The Elevator Will Cut the Time of Passage From Canal to River to 20 Minutes.

Dr. Woolley Urges Women to Foster Program of Peace

Must Play Vigorous Rôle to End Clash of Arms, She Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 21 — Woman's rôle in solving international problems relating to peace, the social order, politics and, indeed, all the grave questions mankind today faces, is not something that is owed them, but something they owe the world, according to Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College and member of the American Delegation to the last arms limitation conference in Geneva.

Speaking before 800 women, representing women's organizations from 12 states, at a conference under the auspices of the New Jersey Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, yesterday, Dr. Woolley stressed that "the masculine point of view is often, 'war is horrible, but how are we going to abolish it, deep-rooted as it is in the history of humanity?'

"The feminine point of view is, 'war is horrible, and it must go,'" Dr. Woolley added.

"There are women who have a knowledge of history and politics, and a background of inestimable value in the solution of international problems," she continued. "It is wasteful not to use their knowledge, judgment and experience. The international problems demands for its solution the best that humanity can bring, the deepest thought, the finest character to be found within the ranks of men and women of the world in which we live."

Dr. Woolley declared that women can play, and are playing a particularly important part in the mobilization of public opinion, both in the national and international fields.

Other speakers were Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell of New York, research director of the Foreign Policy Association; Mr. Shepard Morgan, vice-president of the Chase National Bank of New York and one-time assistant to the director of the Dawes plan for reparation settlements; Mr. Leifur Magnusson, American director of the International Labor Office; Mr. Bruce Bliven, editor of the New Republic, and Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University.

Mr. Buell urged that governments represented in the forthcoming world economic parley sign a treaty to undertake simultaneously vast programs of public works, aimed to put millions of men back to work in every country. He held this would raise the world price level and give private industry the stimulus it now lacks.

Mr. Morgan made an appeal against isolation, which, he declared, has added to the economic recession. He stressed the importance of export trade and favored reciprocal tariff reductions. Mr. Magnusson told what the International Labor Office was doing to alleviate unemployment, and Mr. Bliven held that government control of production might be expected.

Dr. Shotwell held that disarmament was not a substitute for the League of Nations, but merely a phase of the League.

Ontario Teachers Pass Resolutions To Revise System

Favor Standard Subjects in High School Over Whole Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 21—Resolutions in the interests of betterment of the educational system of the Province for consideration of the Minister of Education were passed by the Ontario Educational Association in the concluding sessions of its seventy-second annual meeting here today.

Elimination of the second year of the normal school course was one resolution which received almost unanimous approval. Another would provide for an optional summer course in lieu of the second year.

A recommendation to rule out remuneration for presiding examiners and other teachers employed to mark papers written at departmental examinations was also passed by the trustees and ratepayers section, it being decided that teachers should receive only legitimate expenses for such work.

Since much time is lost by pupils moving from one section to another on account of different subjects being taken in various schools, it was suggested that lower school subjects in secondary schools be standardized. The teaching of a complete course of bookkeeping in the high schools and the authorization of a textbook on scientific temperance in all public schools was also requested.

Another resolution proposed making provision for giving a student a diploma showing his standing, both in academic subjects and also in general proficiency, character and regularity of attendance when he leaves either public or high school. Raising the minimum age for beginners to six years, except where there is a kindergarten department was recommended. Approval was given a resolution admitting representatives of county councils to the Ontario Educational Association.

A type of education quite suitable to the needs of the large majority of pupils of average ability is little more than a waste of time for the few with highly acquisitive and creative minds.

This statement was made by Dr. Henry Bowers of Ottawa Normal School, in an address to the supervising and training section today. Recent history has justified those who have advocated special provision for the education of highly-endowed children. These ultimately have an influence on society out of all proportion of their numbers. For its own safety, democracy must solve the problem of educating its future leaders in a manner worthy of their potentialities.

The contention that too many men are being turned out by Canadian technical schools was disagreed with by Col. R. E. Smythe, director of the Technical Service Council, in addressing the technical section. He quoted figures to show that in the United States the number is twice as great. The Technical Service Council is striving to relate natural science and industry more closely, and to apply the product of technical institutions to Canadian enterprise.

Massachusetts to Set Out 2,000,000 Trees in Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 21—Nearly 2,000,000 trees will be planted in state forests in the western counties of the State within the next few weeks, employing mostly men from the welfare lists. The largest single planting consists of 240,000 spruces on the forest in Savoy.

Operations will be widely distributed among local areas, with about 400 men employed in planting and other forestry work for a maximum period of five weeks. The activities are already under way.

Allied Artists Confer Honors

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Mr. Richard Miller of Provincetown, Mass., was honored with a gold medal for distinction in painting last night at the annual dinner of the Allied Artists of America. The organization's medal of honor was awarded to Dr. William H. Fox, director of the Brooklyn Museum.

Spain Nationalizes All Church Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The Roman Catholic Church in Spain has been deprived of the ownership of property estimated to be worth more than $1,000,000,000 with the passing of Art. 11 of the Religious Orders Bill in the Spanish Cortes by 123 votes to 18.

All churches, monasteries, episcopal palaces and all goods, images, jewels and pictures contained in them will become the property of the state as representing the Spanish people. The measure has aroused more opposition than any other change effected by the republic. Although full use of buildings and images "necessary for public worship" is left to the church, Roman Catholic Spain denounces it as legalized theft.

Republicans, on the other hand, say two points justify the article: So much public money has been appropriated by the church in the past that the state has, in effect, bought its right of ownership, and, although the property did in fact belong to the church, the King had decided but ill-defined powers of control over ecclesiastical belongings.

Irish Cabinet Member To Discuss Ireland

Current affairs in the Irish Free State, including the abolition of the oath, the Irish economic situation and the plans of the De Valera Government, are to be discussed by Senator Joseph Connolly, a member of the present Irish Cabinet, in Faneuil Hall next Sunday evening.

Senator Connolly, who is Minister of Lands and Fisheries, is the first Senator to hold an Irish Cabinet position. He formerly served as Consul-General in the United States for the Republic of Ireland but resigned just before the Free State Government was established in 1922.

Last fall Mr. Connolly accompanied President De Valera to the League of Nations and after Mr. De Valera returned home, presided at the meeting of the League Council. He opened the debate and led the smaller states in the Sino-Japanese dispute at the League meeting in December. Mr. John T. Hughes will act as permanent chairman of the meeting and Dr. Joseph P. Tynan as temporary chairman.

Arlington Mills Get Large Army Contract

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 21 (AP)—The Arlington mills yesterday received word from Washington that it had submitted the successful bid for the manufacture of 250,000 yards of serge and other fabric for army use.

It was expected the contract would provide work at the mills for several months.

Conditions Found Greatly Improved By Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt concluded a lengthy address on government and community relief work April 19 by declaring she hoped "that some of the things which are being undertaken as emergency measures we will soon be able to do away with, because we have achieved a real betterment of conditions to all our people."

The President's wife discussed in considerable detail her ideas of what the Federal Government should do to aid the unemployed, as she addressed 3000 women at a luncheon, given by the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.

After the luncheon Mrs. Roosevelt attended the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Travelers' Aid Society, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, on Lower Park Avenue, where she spoke briefly.

Mrs. August Belmont, who is soon to complete her work as chairman of the women's division of the Gibson Relief Committee, said if she were dictator, she "would charge the lawmakers to provide immediately an amendment to the state law in order to permit this city to give cash relief instead of food tickets."

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If you are a Greene just step into our store and ask for the leaflet giving a short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family. It is free for the asking.

The Taylor step-in pump is but one of the many high heeled styles among the 30 styles of pumps. Provided in both Chaff and Admiralty blue with harmonizing trim.

Simulated Lizard in this graceful three-eyelet tie produces a most serviceable shoe. Corosan shade, also plain grey kid. Named in honor of the Mackenzie family.

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March 23, 1933

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With best wishes,

Yours very truly,
(Miss) Helen O. Perkins

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Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
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½ cup Mazola
2 tablespoons vinegar
2 tablespoons chow-chow
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika

Beat well and serve with any vegetable, fish or cheese salad

An actual photograph of Frank L. McKinney, President of the South Boston Bank & Trust Company of Virginia, showing his son how money grows at compound interest. Mr. McKinney owns three Investors Syndicate certificates.

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"GEE, Dad, will a dollar grow to a dollar and a half if you just leave it alone?" "That's the theory of compound interest," says Frank L. McKinney to his boy. "I have seen many men make money. But most of them lose it again simply because they can't leave it alone."

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How can you expect your boy to know how to handle money unless you show him an example?

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Upon request (use coupon) Investors Syndicate will be pleased to send complete information to any person interested in a plan embodying the advantages of continuous and *self-selected* obligatory thrift.

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I am interested in a plan whereby I may lay aside a small part of my income for a specific purpose.

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Millions Added To Crop Values By Price Surge

Buying Orders Pour in Wholesale on Chicago Board of Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 21—Bullish sentiment in the grain market has crystallized rapidly the past few days, prodigious buying activity sending prices skyrocketing to the highest levels in many months. The announcement of definite inflation plans coupled with departure, temporarily at least, from the gold standard, brought in a flood of buying orders. The trading pits of the Chicago Board of Trade have been transformed from hardly more than idling places for members into beehives of activity.

From a trade that on quiet days in recent months totaled 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, the volume of business at Chicago swelled to a total of 111,000,000 bushels on one day this week. This shows more graphically than anything else the changed attitude of the public.

Advances in wheat from the low points of the crop year have been 25¾ to 27¾ cents per bushel. Corn has advanced 12½ to 14⅜ cents; oats, 8⅝ to 9 cents; rye, 16½ to 19 cents, and barley about 16½ cents. A large part of this gain has been made the past week.

The change that has been made in general business conditions as the result of these price upheavals is hard to measure, but it undoubtedly has been a tremendous factor in loosening frozen credits throughout the agricultural community as well as increasing the buying power of the farm producer to a great extent.

Figuring only the supplies that are still on the farms the advance in wheat has increased the value close to $50,000,000. The upturn in corn prices has increased the value of farm holdings by about $160,000,000 or more with similarly large enhancement in the value of rye, oats and barley and other farm products. The effect of this gain in the assets of this kind on the farm has been to establish a more cheerful sentiment, according to reports coming from many different sections of the West.

In addition to the supplies on the farms there has been a great increase in the value of speculative holdings of futures which also cuts a big factor in the credit situation in general.

All cereal futures at Chicago, with the exception of May corn, made new high marks for the crop season to date. Moreover, one of the strongest features of the situation has been the fact that in all grains the prices for spot grains have advanced even more than the futures.

Profit taking in all grains has been on a tremendous scale the past few days, but so great has been the buying demand from every quarter that these sales have been easily absorbed.

While the grain pits of the Board of Trade went wild, the Chicago Stock Exchange did just about the same thing, piling up a trading record of slightly over 200,000 shares, representing the most active session of trading since March 7, 1932, the heaviest trading day here last year. Hundreds of employees were called back to work.

British Economist Sees American Business Aided

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—Sir Josiah Stamp, one of the most eminent British economists, said today that "if the speculative and gambling spirit is kept in check" there is every reason why American business should expect good results from President Roosevelt's new financial measures.

"It would seem that the President or his supporters are bent on arresting the decline in prices," Sir Josiah said. "This is a fundamental operation. It may have the effect of weakening the dollar for a time but if it succeeds in reviving confidence internally, and is done carefully, it also revives confidence externally.

Assertions that the American departure from gold was caused by British manipulation were characterized as "fantastic" in official circles, which declared that Britain's exchange equalization fund was not used to that end.

One-Family Dwellings Become More Popular

Popularity of the one-family type of dwelling is more pronounced than ever, it is shown by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry, in its latest survey of building permits granted in 55 municipalities in March. During that month permits were issued by the various building department officials for 70 one-family houses and for two double-family dwellings.

Since 1928, Massachusetts records show a steady gain in the proportion of one-family houses built in the State, the report reveals. In 1928, the percentage of single dwellings was 35.7 of the total of all types of houses built. This amount increased to 43.6 in 1929; 64.7 in 1930 and 1931, and 84.9 in 1932. For March this year, alone, the percentage was 95.9.

Aggregate value represented by applications filed in March for permits to build was $1,676,297, which showed an increase of $772,078, or 85.4 per cent, when compared with the aggregate for February. These records relate almost wholly to municipal and private construction, as permits for state and federal buildings are not usually included in these records of cities and towns. Of the March total, residential building was valued at $387,450, or 23.1 per cent of the whole.

Music

Chardon String Quartet

The Chardon String Quartet (Messrs. Lauga, Knudson, Cauhapé and Chardon) completed their current series of concerts last evening at Brattle Hall in Cambridge. Given under the auspices of the Longy School of Music, the programs of this season have listed composers by nationalities, and last evening's Frenchmen included Milhaud, Ravel and Debussy. A string quartet of Milhaud's, dated 1912, proved suave, facile music, no longer strange and startling, but still interesting and valid. Debussy's quartet was a good choice for its indications of the composer's looking to the future as well as for the listener's looking—or listening—to the recent past.

Ravel's music called into play only two of the instruments, since it was a sonata for violin and cello. Mr. Lauga and Mr. Chardon traversed the measures, sounding out the tenuous combinations of timbre the composer evokes. Not often in the sonata do the rich sonorities which may be contrived from two strings aptly juxtaposed ring out. In this sonata, Ravel seems to prefer gentler means, and listening to last evening's performance a listener might be quickly persuaded to similar view.

Encouraged by the reception of these players during the past season, the Longy School is announcing another series of concerts for 1933-34. The seven programs would comprise performances of all Beethoven's string quartets. C. S. B.

Boston Art Notes

Casson Galleries

Certain artists by virtue of their style automatically join the ranks of the admired and acceptable. Generally they are the passive types, not given to expressing a personal feeling. They lack the tempestuous characteristics; they need not be consigned to the rigors of discipline, for they are the very essence of restraint and orderliness themselves. Mr. Luigi Lucioni, current exhibitor at Casson's, has a reputation among young painters for all the conventional marks of success. His pictures have been acquired by outstanding museums and collectors.

The canvases seen at Casson's are noteworthy for their finished execution. Mr. Lucioni carries on a tradition which was established in the Renaissance, carried to its very heights in Germany and The Netherlands and sustained by academic teaching since. He is a painter of facts; he enjoys isolating objects of casual interest and portraying them with total effect. His method is not photographic; he does not rest too heavily upon the benefits of light and shadow to gain his ends, No. he employs the Flemish method of adhering to fundamental lines. Design plays so prominent a rôle in his work that we name him realist (a much abused word).

Nevertheless Mr. Lucioni, though he has some power of abstraction, does not provide an emotional content. With all the calculated placing of lines and shapes, he does not set up stresses and strains, contrasts, a play of forces. His painting is neat, and calculated, and legible as an excellent handwriting, and it is just about as moving. It has movement but lacks dynamics; it has rhythm but wants climax; it is a placid accumulation of objects portrayed with aristocratic rendering.

The landscapes are free of persistent cataloguing; they have a certain aerial character; they are fragrant and comparatively free. They betray some hint of personal motivation in the artist. We may admire the still-lifes, but we can like the landscapes.

At the same gallery may be seen water colors by Mr. C. Crosby Allen, generalized depictions of outdoor subjects suggested with broad sweeps of the brush, and interpolations of vivid color. D. A.

President Asks for Power To Rule Money of Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

of a world managed currency, based on a bimetallic standard, it is thought.

In the nation at large, reports coming into Washington indicate bewilderment over the surprising succession of moves, with amazement, apprehension and hope about equally mingled. The financial East seems to be less certain about the steps than the South and West, with the general feeling that in the crisis the President must be supported.

The Administration's adequacy in working for a balanced budget is now paying huge dividends in public confidence, reports indicate. Latest reports show that March was the first month this year when the country was "out of the red" with receipts $283,186,000 and expenditures $282,368,000, and the still larger economies of the Administration yet to be heard from. A man who could trim the veterans' pensions ought to be trusted, so the national sentiment seems to run, to handle his enormous new powers with discretion.

Chief interest today centered in the reaction to the new Roosevelt program in Congress. It is expected that the program will receive a huge majority when it finally comes to a vote.

Expect Some Opposition

However, for almost the first time, direct opposition to one of the Administration's major bills will be heard, and will possibly delay enactment of the measure for some time. Old Guard Republicans, and conservative leaders from the financial East are not in sympathy with giving the Executive powers delegated by the Constitution to the Congress. This disaffection is associated with the presence here of Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, who talked with many Republican Senators yesterday.

The fight against the measure will probably be in the hands of Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, who will also get the support of a few of the "sound money" Democrats from the East. Senator Reed, it is thought, may attempt a filibuster in the course of which the country will have the arguments and counter-arguments for the measure presented to it with greater force than if it were rushed through without extended debate.

How Debate Will Look

The chief arguments for and against the measure are generally defined here as follows:

Advocates of the bill stress two points: first, that by giving Mr. Roosevelt discretionary power over inflation, Congress heads off other inflationary steps, which might be of a far more drastic nature; second, that the bill puts a valuable bargaining power into the President's hands just prior to his discussions with international leaders, equipped with which he may be able to secure lasting world currency stability.

Against the measure are all the old arguments of the conservative "sound money" school. An element of instability has been added to international trade, they declare by going off gold; the United States has in effect put a high new tariff on the import of goods; the authority to start inflation is too great a power to be granted to any one man—even though Mr. Roosevelt has previously shown his financial soundness by coming near to balancing the budget.

Robinson Defines Aims

Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, in a formal statement said the President is "in accord with the purposes of the amendment."

"The President," he continued, "recognizes, however, that under the Constitution only the Congress has the power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, and is desirous that the provision relating to the content of the gold dollar shall be made to conform to the fundamental law by such limitations and definitions upon his authority as may be necessary."

"With respect to the open market operations of Federal Reserve Banks and their purchase and sale of federal securities," Senator Robinson said, "it is recognized that transactions of this character were carried on prior to the beginning of the present Administration and that some have questioned the advisability for such transactions, but it is believed they will be quite advantageous under prevailing conditions.

"This amendment relates to very important subjects and is expected to receive such consideration before final action as may be necessary to sound and wholesome decision. At the same time it is hoped it will not delay the disposition of the pending bill for any very great length of time."

What Reed Thinks

Senator David A. Reed (R.), of Pennsylvania, said:

"The proposal is not as bad as in its first form, since it places limits now on the amount of greenbacks that may be issued, and the amount of the reduction of the gold content in the dollar. It still remains a wholly unsound proposal, which if adopted will destroy all confidence in the public credit of the United States.

"The great sufferers from this will be the working people and the folks of moderate means. This kind of inflation has been shown in Europe to be a subtle way of reducing wages and reducing the value of savings.

"I feel confident that if the American people understood they would be emphatic in their disapproval. Our task as the minority in Congress will be to try to make it understood before it shall be precipitously adopted."

Full Text of Measure Shows Sweeping Power It Gives to President

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Below is the text of the Administration inflation measure. Introduced as an amendment to the farm bill it is entitled "Part 6" with the following heading:

"Financing—and exercising power conferred by Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution (to coin money and to regulate the value thereof)"; the amendment continues:

Sec. 34 (of the farm bill). Whenever the President finds, upon investigation, that (1) the foreign commerce of the United States is adversely affected by reason of the depreciation in the value of the currency of any other government or governments in relation to the present standard value of gold, or

(2) Action under this section is necessary in order to regulate and maintain the parity of currency issues of the United States, or (3) that an economic emergency requires an expansion of credit, or (4) that an expansion of credit is necessary to secure by international agreement a stabilization at proper levels of the currencies of various governments, the President is authorized, in his discretion—

(A) To direct the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into agreements with the Federal Reserve Banks and with the Federal Reserve Board whereby the Federal Reserve Board will, and it is hereby authorized to, notwithstanding any provisions of law or rules and regulations to the contrary, permit such Reserve banks to agree that they will, (1) conduct, pursuant to existing law, throughout specified periods open market operations in obligations of the Federal Government or corporations in which the United States is the principal stockholder, and (2) purchase directly and hold in portfolio for an agreed period or periods of time, treasury bills or other obligations of the United States Government in an aggregate sum of $3,000,000,000 in addition to those they may then hold, unless prior to the termination of such period or periods the Secretary shall consent to their sale. The provisions of existing law requiring an automatic increase in the discount rate shall not result in an increase in such rate by reason of operations under this section.

For Issue of Notes

(B) If the Secretary, when directed by the President, is unable to secure the assent of the several Reserve Banks and the Federal Reserve Board to the agreements authorized in this section, or if operations under the above provisions prove to be inadequate to meet the purposes of this section of this act, or if for any other reason additional measures are required in the judgment of the President to meet such purposes, then he is authorized:

(1) To direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be issued in such amount or amounts as he may from time to time order, United States notes, as provided in the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption of funding thereof and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, and acts supplementary thereto, and amendatory thereof, in the same size and of similar color to the Federal Reserve notes heretofore issued and in denominations of $1, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1000 and $10,000; but notes issued under this subsection shall be issued only for the purpose of meeting maturing federal obligations to repay sums borrowed by the United States and for purchasing United States bonds and other interest bearing obligations of the United States: provided, that when any such notes are used for such purpose, the bond or other obligation so acquired or taken up shall be retired and canceled. Such notes shall be issued at such times and in such amounts as the President may approve; but the aggregate amount of such notes outstanding at any time shall not exceed $3,000,000,000.

There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an amount sufficient to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel 4 per centum annually of such outstanding notes and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to retire and cancel annually 4 per centum of such outstanding notes. Such notes and all other coins and currencies heretofore or hereafter issued by or under the authority of the United States shall be legal tender for all debts public and private.

To Fix Weight of Gold Dollar

(2) By proclamation to fix the weight of the gold dollar in grains nine-tenths fine at an amount that he finds is necessary from his investigation to protect the foreign commerce of the United States against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies, or in case the government of the United States enters into an agreement with any government or governments under the terms of which the ratio between the value of gold and other currency issued by the United States and by any such government or governments is established, the President may fix the weight of the gold dollar in accordance with the ratio so agreed upon, and such gold dollar, the weight of which is so fixed, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity with this standard and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity, but in no event shall the weight of the gold dollar be fixed so as to reduce its present weight by more than 50 per centum.

Sec. 35. The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized to make and promulgate rules and regulations covering any action taken or to be taken by the President under subsection (A), or (B) of Section 34.

Sec. 36. (A) The President of the United States is authorized to accept silver, in amounts not to exceed in the aggregate in value, in the United States currency, $100,000,000 in payment of the whole or any part of any amount of principal or interest due from any foreign government or governments on account of any indebtedness to our government, such silver to be accepted at not to exceed the price of 50 cents an ounce. The authority of the President to accept silver as herein authorized shall be limited to a period of not to exceed one year from the passage of this act.

(B) The silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this section shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of the charges or deductions, if any, to be made; but such silver bullion shall not be counted as part of the silver bullion authorized or required to be purchased and coined under the provisions of existing law.

(C) The silver accepted and received under the provisions of this section shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, to be held, used, and disposed of as in this section provided.

(D) The President shall cause silver certificates to be issued in denominations of $1, to the total number of dollars for which such silver was accepted in payment of debts.

Such silver certificates shall be used by the Treasurer of the United States in payment of any obligations of the United States.

(E) The silver so accepted under this section shall be coined into standard silver dollars and subsidiary coins sufficient, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to meet any demands for redemption of such silver certificates issued under the provisions of this section, and such coins shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of such certificates on demand.

Silver in the Treasury

The silver so obtained and deposited under this section, except so much thereof as is coined under the provisions of this section, shall be held in the Treasury for the sole purpose of aiding in maintaining the parity of such certificates as provided in existing law.

Any such certificates or reissued certificates, when presented at the Treasury, shall be redeemed in standard silver dollars, or in subsidiary silver coin, at the option of the holder of the certificates; provided, that, in the redemption of such silver certificates issued under this section, not to exceed one-third of the coin required for such redemption may in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury be made in subsidiary coins, the balance to be made in standard silver dollars.

(F) When any silver certificates issued under the provisions of this section are redeemed or received into the Treasury from any source whatsoever, and belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled or destroyed, but shall be reissued and paid out again, and kept in circulation; but nothing herein shall prevent the cancellation and destruction of mutilated certificates and the issue of other certificates of like denomination in their stead, as provided by law.

(G) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this section.

Ban on Export of Gold Defined in Executive Order by Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—President Roosevelt's executive order, covering foreign exchange and gold exports, issued through Secretary Woodin follows:

Executive Order—Relating to foreign exchange and the earmarking and export of gold coin or bullion or currency.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5 (b) of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917, as amended by Section 2 of the Act of March 9, 1933, entitled "an act to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes," in which amendatory act Congress declared that a serious emergency exists, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do declare that said national emergency still continues to exist and, pursuant to said section and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, do hereby issue the following executive order:

1. Until further order, the earmarking for foreign account and the export of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates from the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are hereby prohibited, except that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion and subject to such regulations as he may prescribe, may issue licenses authorizing the export of gold coin and bullion (a) earmarked or held in trust for a recognized foreign government or foreign central bank or the Bank for International Settlements; (b) imported for re-export or gold in reasonable amounts for usual trade requirements of refiners importing gold-bearing materials under agreement to export gold; (c) actually required for the fulfillment of any contract entered into prior to the date of this order by an applicant who in obedience to the executive order of April 5, 1933, has delivered gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates, and (d), with the approval of the President, for transactions which he may deem necessary to promote the public interest.

2. Until further order, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, through any agency that he may designate, to investigate, regulate or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit from any banking institution within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof to any foreign branch or office of such banking institution or to any foreign bank or banker; (e), and the export or withdrawal of currency from the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; and the Secretary of the Treasury may require any individual, partnership, association, or corporation engaged in any transaction referred to herein to furnish under oath, complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters or other papers in connection therewith in the custody or control of such individual, partnership, association, or corporation, either before or after such transaction is completed.

3. The provisions relating to foreign exchange transactions contained in the executive order of March 10, 1933, shall remain in full force and effect except as amended or supplemented by this order and by regulations issued hereunder.

4. Applicants who have gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates in their possession, or who, in obedience to the executive order of April 5, 1933, have delivered gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates shall be entitled to licenses as provided in Section 8 of said executive order for amounts not exceeding the equivalent of such coin, bullion or certificates held or delivered. The Secretary may in his discretion issue or decline to issue any other licenses under said executive order, which shall in all other respects remain in full force and effect.

5. Whoever willfully violates any provision of this executive order or of any rule, regulation or license issued thereunder may be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in any such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both.

This order may be modified or revoked at any time.

Some London Opinion Thinks U. S. Gold Bar Threatens British Trade

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 21—Now that British opinion has had time to crystallize regarding President Roosevelt's epoch-making action in taking the dollar off gold, it has become apparent that, while there is overwhelming preponderance of opinion among those who see in this move the opening of the door to world trade rehabilitation, there is also a small but resolute minority, chiefly in banking circles, who think hat British interests are endangered.

These minority views are represented chiefly by certain London newspapers in which such expressions as "currency sabotage" are still to be found. Their line of argument is that other gold-using countries may find themselves compelled to follow suit, and that in this case international competition in currency depreciation may result.

This school of thought does not deny the reality that trade advantage of Britain is derived from itself going off gold, but claims that such individual benefit is not to be set against the confusion that might result if all other nations did the same.

The majority answer to this argument is given today in newspapers of widely differing political views. The Daily Herald, Labor, declares that, although Britain may have to reconcile itself to the loss of its individual trade advantage, that does not mean, necessarily, diminution of business for anybody.

"There is something better," the Herald says, "than obtaining mostly by luck a large share of a smaller apple; it is sharing more equally, a larger apple."

The Times of London and the Daily Telegraph, Conservative, and the Manchester Guardian, Liberal, take similar views.

The Times declares, that the "temporary divorce of the dollar from the gold basis may yet prove a blessing in disguise."

The Telegraph says the prospects for the World Economic Conference may be improved by throwing the whole currency problem into the melting pot.

The Guardian says that "hitherto the immobile dollar and the fluent pound have been an ill pair to yoke. Now that both have abandoned gold they are free to move in unison if their respective governments agree, and after a reasonable experimental period, to settle down on the gold basis at a comfortably low level."

Bank Depositors Seek Payment of Dividend

A petition asking an order for the payment of a dividend by the Exchange Trust Company was filed yesterday in the Supreme Judicial Court by six of the trust company's depositors, who alleged "on information and belief" that several million dollars had been collected since liquidation of the bank started and that no dividend had been paid nor account of liquidation made.

The bill was brought against Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusett. Commissioner of Banks, who is in charge of the closed bank's assets. The petition is returnable May 5. Mr. Essex H. Abbott is the liquidating agent for the trust company.

State Senate Cuts Prison Dormitory Item From Budget

Several amendments were added to the general appropriation bill in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday. The bill now provides for an item of $12,500 to complete a pier at the Cape Cod Canal and an item of $4000 to meet the expenses of the Emergency Finance Board.

Another amendment provides $25,000 for the expenses and salaries of the State Liquor Control Commission. The Senate voted to strike out a clause calling for an appropriation of $140,000 for the construction of a new dormitory at the Norfolk Prison Colony.

A bill was substituted for an adverse report on licensing of wrestling matches by the State Boxing Commission.

"Leave to withdraw" was reported by the Committee on Conservation on bills to amend the Anti-Steel Trap Law. Substitution was effected on a bill under which old-age pensions would begin with the date of application to the local welfare boards.

New Englanders Still Going Back to Farms

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—In New England, as elsewhere in the country, the "back-to-the-farm" movement continued in 1932, with 588,000 persons on New England farms on Jan. 1, 1933, as compared with 571,000 on the same day in 1932.

Department of Agriculture statistics made public today show that while 21,000 persons left New England farms in 1932, no fewer than 38,000 left other pursuits to return to agriculture—a net gain of 17,000 for the farms.

The estimates, the department says, do not take into account subsistence gardening projects set up in many cities as a means of easing relief burdens. The farmward movement throughout the nation brought a farm population for the country of 32,242,000 on Jan. 1, 1933, as compared with 31,241,000 on Jan. 1, 1932.

Beacon Hill Building Height Rule Extended

The petition to extend the present 65-foot building height limit to other sections of Beacon Hill, as filed by the Beacon Hill Association, has been granted and became effective yesterday, according to a decision filed by the Zoning Adjustment Board. The extension will include areas on the north side of Beacon Street between the center line of Embankment Road and the western boundary of the present restricted district about 100 feet east of Charles Street.

This change has been made "with reasonable consideration, among other things, of the character of the district and its peculiar suitability for particular uses, and with a view to conserving the value of the buildings and encouraging the most appropriate use of land," according to the board.

Quake Story 'Enlarged,' Los Angeles Man Says

Visiting the Boston Chamber of Commerce today as an "ambassador of good will," Mr. Durward Howes, Los Angeles merchant, sought to correct mistaken reports concerning the recent earthquake there. He explained that the severest damage came to small buildings which were improperly constructed and that there was no serious damage to any large buildings even in the area most seriously affected.

Mr. Howes, who is a former president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, explained that "aside from plaster cracks and broken glass in a few stores, downtown Los Angeles was unharmed. The ground did not open up. The pavements on the sidewalk did not crumble and there was not the slightest evidence of a tidal wave."

Institute to Hold Yearly Discussions In New England Cities

The Institute of Character Developing Forces in New England, as an annual event, seemed assured as sessions of the institute closed at the Boston City Club yesterday, when a motion from the floor to hold a similar gathering next year, to be followed by annual meetings in various New England cities, was passed.

Mr. Francis C. Gray, vice-president and director of the Fiduciary Trust Company, was the final speaker at the Institute last night. He held up as examples of selfish individualism and resultant disaster the commercial, educational and social organizations which in the competition of the past few years have overexpanded "to the point of bewilderment."

"Never," Mr. Gray declared, "has there been a greater need for a clearer understanding for our institutions of their functions in the general scheme. Never was there a greater need for coöperation between them."

Most of yesterday was given over to groups representing industry, the family leisure-time activities, education and religion. They discussed the problems and opportunities in character developing that each group faces. Reports of their findings were given in the afternoon. Most of the groups agreed that community character building programs should be considered immediately as one means of raising the standards of living.

Kentucky Girl Wins Geneva Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 21—The committee of the Geneva Scholarship at Mount Holyoke College, consisting of representatives of the Community Government, the Forum and the International Relations Club, has awarded its Geneva summer scholarship, amounting to $600, to Miss Alice Carver of Louisville, Ky., a member of the junior class.

Miss Carver will spend the summer at the Students' International Union, Geneva, and attend the sessions of the Geneva School of International Studies. She is the holder of the Elizabeth C. Jewett scholarship this year, an active member of the Forum and the International Relations Club, and a member of Blackstick, honorary literary society.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

For Sunday, April 23

BOSTON, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

Amusements

BOSTON

MAJESTIC EVES. at 8:30
Romberg's Fragrant Musical Romance
BLOSSOM TIME
Evs. 50c to $2 Plus Tax. Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.50
WED. MAT.—50c to $1

SHUBERT TONIGHT AT 8:15
OF THEE I SING
ORIGINAL CAST WITH WILLIAM GAXTON-LOIS MORAN-VICTOR MOORE
Evs 50c to $3. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax

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Transport Is Not Overdone, Students Say, But Suffering From Its Load of Barnacles

Failure of Railroads and Ship Lines to Trim Sails to Meet the Breeze, Too Much Trackage and Obsolete Ships, Part of Load

All Aboard, America—*Seventeenth of 18 Articles*

America long has taken pride in the abundance of its transportation facilities. So has it gloried at times in its ability to produce wheat, copper, skyscrapers and men's suits. But when doldrums have descended upon agriculture, mining, construction and the clothing industry, the nation has heard the ubiquitous word "overproduction" advanced as the blanket explanation. Now transportation, too, is having its time of stress.

Is it possible that transportation is being overproduced—that there are more facilities and kinds of facilities for movement in America than the nation's traffic and travel demands will support?

Ask a railroad president if transportation is overproduced. The chances are that he will jump out of his chair, and pace the floor while he points out that there is a daily surplus of 690,000 freight cars in the United States, just three times as many as in 1929. And that locomotives which pulled almost twice as many passengers in 1929, are most of them still on the tracks maintaining schedules for the public convenience—whatever the emptiness of their proud gesture.

Ask an automobile manufacturer—one who makes both trucks and passenger cars—if transportation is overproduced. He will tell you that many of the foundries and machine shops, which manufactured three times their present quota of passenger cars and trucks at the end of the boom, are very lonesome these days, having only the watchman on his rounds for company.

Still Building Liners

Ask an official of a north Atlantic steamship line, and he will point out that while the foreign trade of the United States has declined by something over two-thirds in value since 1929, the different nations have been outdoing themselves in their efforts to see which can build the biggest and fastest liner.

But after going from terminal to dock to factory for the answers to these questions, the investigator goes back to his desk to figure out what it all means and why it has happened.

He pulls out a piece of paper and without any hesitation writes down under reason No. 1, the depression. Which is by way of recognizing the oft-made point that the crisis is not so much one of overproduction as of underconsumption, shortened buying power affecting all industries.

Then the picture of transportation history as it has been unfolded in these articles suggests reason No. 2: Artificial factors, such as governmental restrictions, which have put the railroads in a sort of straight jacket, and kept them from adapting themselves to changing conditions and competition as freely as they would have otherwise. The unequal incidence of these restrictions on the transportation field, and the fostering of competition by water and highway may have diverted some traffic from the channels it would normally flow in.

Uncertainty of Future

Reason No. 3 turns out to be technological progress. Airplanes and ships, railroads and automobiles, are developing new inventions and improvements so fast that not even the most highly trained engineer can tell what the balance of power between them will be in another decade.

Of course, there is a major area in which each form of transport is well intrenched—such as long-distance heavy hauling for the railroads, and pleasure tours at the whim of the traveler for the automobile. But the shadow areas where the competition is strongest are filled with seething uncertainty.

The hitch comes in the obvious fact that men have not yet found a way to assimilate inventions without causing the greatest distress to the equipment which has become obsolete. The price of progress, some people call it.

When Adam Smith lived back in the eighteenth century he founded the whole school of thinking which sees competition as the very corner stone of progress. The individuals whose equipment was obsolete would either buy new equipment or go out of business.

Not Individual Today

But today competition is not between individual companies so much as between whole industries, and the transportation group of industries is one of the best examples of this. Giant corporations with immense financial power can, if they are not progressive, hold onto obsolete equipment for years before progress finally asserts itself. Some analysts believe transportation has been unable to bring itself to the point of scrapping its obsolete facilities, in sufficient amounts to be effective, even when these facilities have clearly outlived their usefulness.

Recently a professor of business policy said that in his opinion this business of scrapping requires a high degree of courage which businesses have not yet been able to muster. Thus the great shipping companies of the North Atlantic have built and are continuing to build magnificent new liners without any provision for taking old ships out of service. The result is an appalling overcapacity.

Similarly, the railroads have lagged in a sort of scrapping which authorities declare will actually save them money—the abandonment of obsolete trackage.

Since 1920, about 730 miles a year have been abandoned, mostly short spurs as might have been expected, rather than the somewhat longer feeder lines. But there remain thousands of miles of line where the local natural resources or industries have melted away, and where motor vehicle competition has given the final blow to any likelihood of profitable operation.

Huge Waste of Trackage

Dr. Wilfred Eldred, in a chapter of the Brookings Institution's book "The American Transportation," estimates that about 73,000 miles of trackage, which constitute 28 per cent of the total mileage in the country, carry only about 2 per cent of the total traffic. Of this, 20,000 miles carry on an average less then five loaded freight cars daily!

More significantly, he also gives estimates of the amount of obsolete trackage in pre-depression years, calculated on the basis of the amount of traffic necessary on the average to make a line profitable. These run roughly between 40,000 and 70,000 miles—the lower figure representing some 4 per cent of the total railway investment.

It is not easy for the accountant to say coldly that this mileage must be scrapped. The Interstate Commerce Commission, which by law must approve all applications for abandonments, has held the virtual existence of many communities in its hands. For some are bound to be distressed if their rail service is completely discontinued.

But today the commission had to balance the benefit to the threatened communities—which after all can fall back on highways—against the interests of the hundreds of thousands of people dependent on the general prosperity of the railroads. In view of the figures and opinions in favor of scrapping these lines, it would seem to be up to the commission and to the management of the railroads, says the Brookings Institution report, to prove what part of this mileage should be preserved, and why.

Assets Not to Suffer

Proposals to discontinue branch lines and to junk obsolete equipment may raise the question: What shall become of the stocks and bonds outstanding against this valuation on the books of the company? Must they be scaled down in the process? On the contrary, students of the subject assert that the remaining and more heavily used trackage will come more nearly to represent the value put into the whole road and to earn a return on it than will a system loaded down with unprofitable branches.

It is not from prospective scrapping of mileage, nor from much-talked-of "water" in railroad securities that the American railroad face fiscal difficulties—for the laborious Interstate Commerce Commission valuations have tended to confirm rather than confute the claims of the railroads as to their book values. Rather is it the inability of the carriers to earn the promised returns on their securities in the face of general business depression and of highway and water competition. Only 38 of the 138 Class 1 railroads went through the first 10 months of last year without a deficit.

For some railroads the adjustment to reduced levels of income may be a matter of financial reorganizations, and these proceedings, in the railroad field, have long been fraught with public interest. The possible necessity of such reorganizations is anticipated in the revised bankruptcy law enacted in the last days of the Hoover Administration. Two railroads have applied for reorganization under this law, and there has been talk of invoking it in the cases of others.

Financial reorganizations mean in general a scaling down of the returns to be paid on a company's securities or some issues of them. The financial structure of the average large railway system is a fearful and wonderful thing of first mortgage bonds, second mortgage bonds, general bonds, divisional bonds, collateral trust bonds, income bonds, adjustment bonds, equipment trust certificates, first and second preferred stocks and finally common stock.

When a railroad becomes unable to pay off or refinance one of its bond issues at its due date, then it becomes the ticklish task of a federal court to oversee the rewriting of these fixed charges in such a way as to enable the road to carry on service and at the same time to preserve as nearly as may be the relative rights of the various classes of security holders to what earnings there may be.

How much is at stake in such adjustments today is indicated in the fact that at the end of 1931 the aggregate amount of bonds of American railways in the hands of the public was stated to represent an investment of $11,830,000,000 and the outstanding stocks totaled a par value of $7,111,000,000. These are in the hands not only of individual investors but also of savings banks, insurance companies and endowed institutions so that President Roosevelt has quoted an estimate that perhaps 30,000,000 people have some financial interest in the American railroads.

New Act Clears Atmosphere

The new bankruptcy act cuts through a Gordian knot of red tape and technicalities. The old law provided for receivership proceedings which often dragged out for years while financiers and attorneys ran up staggering charges against the already distressed property and its security holders. Now it is provided that the debtors and creditors may get together, compose their differences and present a plan of reorganization accepted by two-thirds of each class of secuity holders affected. The plan then may take effect if approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the court. This removes the opportunity for a small minority to block the proceedings and add to the costs.

Such is the method provided for getting out of the present tangle. To avoid getting into another, some observers read the signs of experience thus: Avoid building up top-heavy capital structures, leave enough in financial reserves to provide for a substantial amount of obsolescence, and then when the time is ripe have courage to scrap the old and install the new.

This, of course, applies to those forms of transportation that are privately capitalized. But some charges of overproduction have been brought against highway construction and waterway building. Hence comes the recent recommendation of the Joint Committee of Railroads and Highway Users that, "Projects for improvement of, additions to, or existing highways should not be undertaken unless traffic surveys and/or other careful studies indicate economic justification." And that of the National Transportation Committee that "the test of self-support should be applied to every existing or proposed inland waterway."

Gasoline Helps but Here Is What Steam Does

Top—Ewing Galloway. Bottom—Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Railroad to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE TITANS OF TRANSPORT AT WORK

Top—Great Lakes Freighter With Iron Ore From the Minnesota Iron Range Being Unloaded at Buffalo, N. Y. Bottom—A Half-Dozen, at $1,000,000 a Dozen, of the Largest Type of Steam Passenger Locomotives.

Cosmic Ray Search Declared of No Value

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (AP)—Search for the source of cosmic rays in the stratosphere is described as valueless by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, credited with discovery of the ray.

Outlining his own failures to find the rays' source in the Milky Way, the stratosphere, the sun and outer stars, to students of Byrn Mawr College yesterday, Dr. Millikan said the theory that the rays might originate in the upper reaches of the earth's atmosphere is "crude and unintelligent."

'Uncle Bob' Sherwood Fosters Country Parks for Children

Famous Clown Who Owns 'Lollypop' Tree Asks States to Form Flower Areas for Youth to Learn Citizenship as Nature Teaches It

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21—"Uncle Bob" Sherwood, last of P. T. Barnum's clowns, who founded the Klown Kiddie Klub 25 years ago, is sponsoring a new move to encourage children's interest in community affairs and in becoming useful citizens.

Simultaneous with celebrations of his seventy-seventh birthday, which are being held this week, Mr. Sherwood described to a Monitor correspondent a proposal which he has placed before government authorities in Washington to establish a five-acre reservation in the countryside in each state where children could study the topography and flora of the various parts of the nation.

These park spaces, specially equipped for the studies they were designed to foster, also would encourage children to enjoy outdoor pursuits and to take an interest in parts of the country which they did not know, Mr. Sherwood said. By means of motorbus transportation, children could visit similar reservations in adjoining and distant states.

In this way, the educational advantages would be expanded by the benefits of social intercourse and a harmonious community sentiment would be built up among people in far distant sections, he said.

"We must look to the rising generation for the citizens of tomorrow," Mr. Sherwood said. "If you wait for a child to grow up before you teach him his responsibilities as a citizen, it is then too late to start.

"Of the 40,000 or 50,000 children who have joined the Klown Kiddie Klub since it was started, I have never heard of one getting into difficulties with the police. Each child who joins takes the pledge of the club: "Klowns must laugh, but never lie nor cry."

The Klown Kiddie Klub started with a small group of children who were attracted by a queer tree growing in the front yard of Mr. Sherwood's home on Westminster Road, Brooklyn. This tree had a faculty unusual among trees—it bore lollypops. Every morning there was a new crop of lollypops sticking out of its trunk at distances within a child's reach.

The lollypop tree soon became a community institution and "Uncle Bob," who was an authority on it because it grew in his yard, told the children in confidence that if ever a child were so greedy as to help himself to more than one lollypop the tree would not bear again.

At the celebration of "Uncle Bob's" birthday at his home yesterday, the lollypop tree bloomed again for the youngsters, many of whom took part in festivities which included folk dancing and other interesting features.

Dewey Says School Must Be Homelike For Best Teaching

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21—An educational utopia which will be carried on without schools, teachers or textbooks and yet will be "far superior" to present-day educational methods, was envisaged by Dr. John Dewey, professor emeritus of Columbia University, in an address at a conference of educators from all parts of the country on the educational status of the four and fiv-year-old child, here today.

Dr. Dewey described an educational system in which all teachers will be married persons with children of their own and in which schools are like well-furnished homes—"not really schools at all."

"The place in which children and youth will gather could hardly be identified as a school," he continued. "These assembly places will have large grounds, gardens, orchards, greenhouses, and none of the buildings in which they gather will hold more than 200 persons, this having been found to be about the limits of close, intimate, personal acquaintance on the part of people who associate together.

"Inside these buildings, which are all of them of the nature of our present open-air schools in their physical structure, there will be none of the things we usually associate with our present schools, like mechanical rows of screwed-in desks. There is rather something like a well-furnished home of today, only with a much greater variety of equipment and no messy accumulations of all sorts of miscellaneous furniture, more open spaces than our homes have today."

Professor Dewy emphasized the need for artistic surroundings for the development of youth. He spoke of the need for historic museums, scientific laboratories, and "books everywhere."

Toronto Youth Saves Pennies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—During January and February, 16 schools reported that 80 per cent or more of their pupils were making regular deposits in Ontario penny banks. Two Toronto schools had 100 per cent of its pupils making weekly deposits. The number of accounts open on March 21 in Toronto and district was 83,809, or 88 per cent of enrollment.

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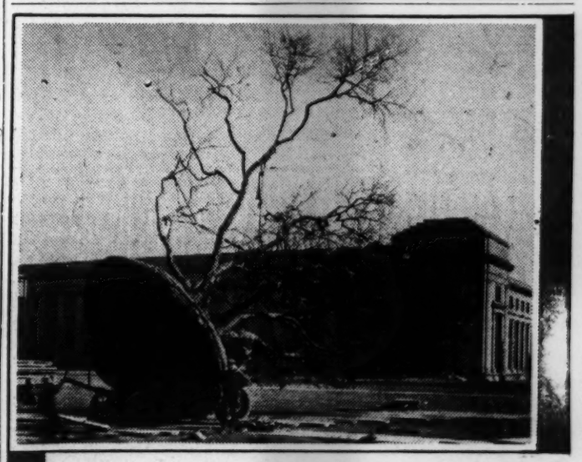

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Using Lamb Foreparts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boise, Idaho

THAT the fore parts of lamb, although cheaper in price, are as tender, as easily prepared, and as suited to any type of meal as the time-old leg of lamb and lamb chops, is being advanced by the extension division of the Idaho College of Agriculture. Following are the recipes for some of the new ways which Miss Marion M. Hepworth, home demonstration leader, has worked out for serving the foreparts.

The college has also endeavored to break the commonly adopted restriction that mint sauce is the only sauce and peas the only vegetable that may be properly served with lamb. Apricot sauce has been found to be especially delicious with lamb; and onions, cauliflower, string beans, asparagus, sliced tomatoes, turnips, carrots, celery and spinach, the department states, have been found suited to the flavor of lamb.

Glazed prunes and apricots are suggested for a new garnish. They are prepared by allowing the whole cooked fruit to simmer in a light sugar sirup until they are plump and glazed.

Apricot Sauce

Take
2 cups of cooked apricot fruit and juice. Rub some of the apricots through a colander. Reserve some halves for garnish. Add
¾ cup of sugar and cook slowly. The parts of apricot which have not been put through the colander make the sauce thicker than if all had been rubbed through.

Apricots canned for use as a dessert may be used as a meat sauce by adding sugar and cooking to the desired thickness.

Baste rolled breast of lamb and rolled shoulder of lamb with apricot sauce one-half hour before cooking is finished, and serve with apricot sauce at the table.

Baked Neck Slices of Lamb

First way:
Remove the vertebræ and rub with salt. Wrap in bacon slices and skewer together. Fry until brown and then add what vegetables it is desired to serve with them, and bake in a little water until all are tender, which will be about one hour.

Second way:
Dip the neck pieces in beaten eggs, roll in bread or cracker crumbs and bake. Serve with whole cooked onions and glazed prunes.

Lamb Stew

Breast, shoulder, neck, flank and trimmings are all good for lamb stew. Melt
2 tablespoons fat in a frying pan, and add
¼ cup sliced onion. Cook until onion turns yellow. Add
2 pounds raw lamb, which has been rolled in flour, and allowed to brown delicately in fat. Remove to kettle. Rinse frying pan with
1 quart water, and turn water over meat in the kettle. Cover and allow to simmer for three-quarters of an hour. Add
8 medium-sized onions
½ pound green beans
12 medium-sized carrots
1 stalk celery cut in lengths of three inches. Continue to cook for one-half hour. Add
1 small cabbage cut in quarters with core retained
8 medium-sized potatoes, and cook until all is done.
If the stew is not thick enough, add
1 tablespoon flour mixed with
2 tablespoons of cold water.

Lamb Liver Loaf

Parboil
½ pound lamb liver and
1 onion in salted water. Remove, drain, and add
3 slices of uncooked bacon put through the food chopper. Add
1 cup cracker crumbs
1 cup tomato juice
1 egg beaten slightly. Season with salt and pepper and mold into a loaf. Bake in a shallow pan.

Molded Lamb Loaf

Soak
2 tablespoons acidulated gelatine in
1 cup cold water. Add
½ teaspoon of mint flavoring. Pour over it
2 cups of stock in which the lamb meat has been cooked and in which
1 stalk of chopped celery
½ tablespoon of chopped green pepper
½ tablespoon of chopped sweet pickles have been boiled for three minutes.
When the gelatine and stock mixture begins to thicken, add
2 cups of chopped cold lamb
½ cup canned pimientoes cut in thin strips
½ tablespoon finely chopped parsley. Turn into a wet mold and chill. Remove from mold and slice.

Lamb and Nut Mousse

Pour over
3 beaten egg yokes
1 cup lamb stock and stir and cook until thickened. While the mixture is hot, add
1 tablespoon acidulated gelatine, which has been dissolved in
½ cup cold water.
When it begins to thicken, fold in
1 cup whipped cream. Add
¾ cup minced lamb
¾ cup chopped pecans
Salt, cayenne, paprika or Worcestershire sauce as desired for seasoning. Pour into individual molds into which have been placed for garnish a pecan nut and a thin slice of green pepper or a piece of stuffed olive.

Important Notice

Please send all communications concerning recipes to the Editor of the Women's Pages, and not to Miss Farmer's School.—EDITOR.

The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Everyday Law For Women

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IT IS fitting that Miss Helena Normanton should have written "Everyday Law for Women." (Iver Nicholson and Watson, London, 5s. net.) Miss Normanton is one of London's leading women barristers, an honorary member of the New York Women's Bar Association, and well known as a speaker on women's platforms. To read the book is to see Miss Normanton herself—as one has so often seen her—standing before an audience of women, patiently, explicitly and humorously expounding the legal points of any situation which she wishes it to understand.

When Miss Normanton talks, she has always the suggestion of a twinkle in her eye. When she writes, she is guilty sometimes of rather more than a twinkle, and "Everyday Law for Women," legal as it is, twinkles all through in a manner which renders it exceedingly readable.

"Since 1882, the great year of the Married Women's Property Act . . . the tendency has been to make women more and more into separate and self-determind legal entities," says Miss Normanton, in her introduction, and she points out how, slowly and surely, woman is coming up beside man, and how it is growing increasingly necessary for her to know where she stands in regard to the law.

Having explored woman's relationship to the state, and given, among other matters, sound advice on the matter of income tax, Miss Normanton commences, with characteristic thoroughness, to follow woman through every stage of her existence, presenting her first as an infant; then as a girl going through the pre-marriage period; then as a married woman.

For the Married Woman

A large part of the book is devoted to the married woman and many unsuspected legal enactments are brought to light. For instance, the amounts salvaged from a housekeeping allowance are in England legally the husband's. Moreover the law gives a woman no right to determine the location of her home. In view of these restrictions, it is a surprise to learn that a wife is under no legal obligation to assume her husband's surname.

Miss Normanton expounds the legal remedies for unsuccessful marriages, and then embarks upon an exhaustive exposition of the many sides of household law; dealing with matters from the purchase of a house to the settlement of the dispute which may arise when one's little boy drops his ball into the unfriendly garden of a neighboring house.

In Commerce

But the vital part of the book is reached — vital because it is so analogous to present-day developments—when she embarks upon what she terms Woman in Commerce. Explaining that it is necessary nowadays for a woman to have at least a "nodding acquaintance" with the law, she enters into details affecting Contract and Agency, Partnership and Company Law, the responsibilities of directors, the nature and peculiarities of debentures, of stocks and of shares; debts and their recovery; the relationship of business, landlord, and tenant, and so on.

"Everyday Law for Women" is intended, of course, as a textbook, but it is a textbook of that rare type which presents something more than mere information. It is intensely vigorous.

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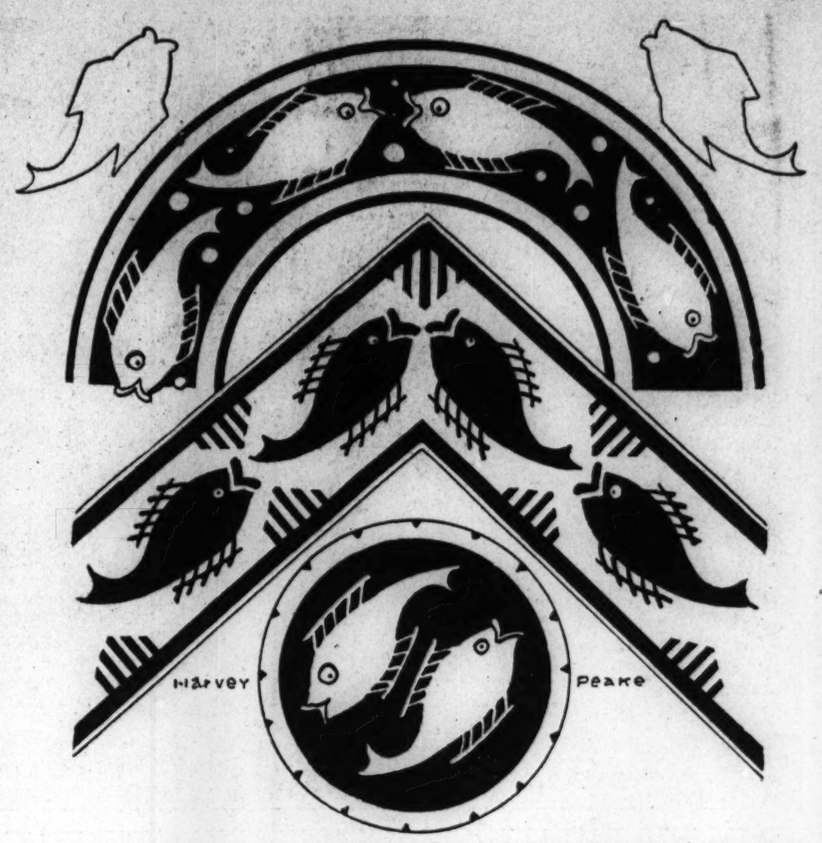

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Harvey Peake

ONE FISH BECOMES A "SCHOOL"

Cut-Out Design for Decorative Uses

This ingenious pattern of one fish which can be turned in many directions and formed into various groupings—as is indicated in the several parts of the illustration—should assist the handicraft worker. After the design has been adapted to the object and drawn upon it, it may be painted in with oil colors. When these are thinned with turpentine they will dry quickly and will not fade. Of course this is true only of objects which do not have to be laundered, such as trays, lampshades and portfolios. On table covers, curtains and such articles, the pattern can be used as an embroidery theme.

Fashion Nuggets

Crinkled and matelasse cottons are of special interest. They are being made for resort use, as well as for afternoon and evening. Swisses, organdies, voiles, and heavier cottons have taken on a bubbled texture. For actual sports, heavy cottons are especially popular, owing to their weighty appearance. They are also very adaptable for two-piece suits. With these a sheer blouse is usually worn.

Knitted ensembles show colorful designs. Attractive patterned frocks are topped with three-quarter-length swagger coats of plain-colored zephyr, finished at the neck with scarfs matching the color of the frock.

The bicycle, which is again coming into vogue, has created a demand for clothes suitable for this activity. A sports dress may have a divided skirt, the division being noticeable only when the donner is wheeling. The thoroughly modern girl will be seen wearing long trousers.

Capes swing into greater popularity as spring advances. This graceful style feature has many advantages, and is becoming to most figures. The lengths vary with the costume, from the tricky little cape which often accompanies the evening gown, to the three-quarter cruise cape.

There is nothing radically different in evening wraps. Capes have found favor, but the hip and three-quarter-length wrap is still favored. Velvet remains the popular fabric. Lacquered angel skin, matelasse and crystelle are also favored materials.

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PEQUOT SHEETS PILLOW CASES

An Appreciation

Adventures in Home Making

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY times, in this column, I have quoted from the poems of Henry Van Dyke. He has seemed to me to be, in a very gentle and happy way, the home maker's poet.

When days begin to lengthen, and we welcome "dear messengers of spring that tarried long"; when "tulips bloom in Union Square," and

. . . the pussy-willows now
Are creeping out on every bough
Along the brook; and robins look
For early worms behind the plough,

I turn to Henry Van Dyke's "God of the Open Air" as flowers turn their faces to the sun.

In "A Word in Prose to My Gentle Reader" with which he prefaced the volume of his poems which was first published in 1911 he said, "The youthful plan of a whole life devoted to the art of poetry has not been fulfilled. Instead has come an experience of the power of poetry to cheer and illumine the whole of life."

To "cheer and illumine the whole of life," is a large order.

Once, during the days when every hour was filled to overflowing with household tasks and outside duties; when, with "sons in the service," work was, for many, a sure road to a more tranquil contemplation of events, I sat, late one afternoon, in the laboratory of a high school, where all day long a group of women had been busy canning surplus vegetables and fruits from community "war gardens." We had an hour to wait before the last jars could be taken from the sterilizer and the wires clamped down tight to insure hermetic sealing.

The setting sun was throwing long tree-shadows across the room. All the women were silent when one of them said, "I always associate this hour with those lines in Henry Van Dyke's "God of the Open Air" which say,

There all day long in Paradise he walked
And in the cool of evening with thee talked.

Then she repeated the whole of the poem. It was a soothing, restful benediction at the close of a warm, hurried day, and it was my introduction to a poem which has often had the power to "cheer and illumine the whole of life" for me.

Not long after that experience I called on a friend whom I found busy ironing. On the end of the ironing board was an open book. She had been reading Henry Van Dyke's "The Toiling of Felix." Together we repeated,

This is the gospel of labour, ring it, ye bells of the kirk!
The Lord of Love came down from above to live with the men who work.

Again one of his poems was fulfilling its mission: to "cheer and illumine the whole of life."

With the closing lines of his tribute to Longfellow we salute Henry Van Dyke.

So the shepherd sang his way along, until he came unto a mountain:
And I know not surely whether the mountain was called Parnasus,
But he climbed it out of sight, and still I heard the voice of one singing.

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FOR BREAKFAST TOMORROW

Hats For Every Face

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

HATS this season are consciously, delightfully humorous. With a sudden pucker they soar to a peak; with a dashing stroke they draw a flange straight across the top of a crown; with a pinch and a nip they turn precedent upside down and, lo, one hat becomes two or three hats—or, at least, two or three ideas, effectively harmonized, about a hat. This duality or multiplicity may be composed of a plate-form set rakishly on a bowl, which models the head like a skull cap; or of a deep bandeau, probably at the back, a mushroom arching gently over the head, and a brim in duplicate or triplicate, with flowers or shirrings between them. Then there are the absurd and artful little quills and whimsies which describe every perky angle. But they are always right, whichever way they point. That is the astonishing thing about these hats, they are always right! And they are riding on top of the world—or, at least, on top of the heads that rule the world!

True internationalists, they play pranks with the sailor, honor the Legionnaire, and promote the expatriated fez. But they are equally individualists. Seldom has a season offered so many shapes and so many modifications of each shape or promised to every countenance so great a variety of mobile lines, ready to dip or soar in just the manner to emphasize the best traits in the face to be framed.

This diversity and appropriateness were illustrated in a hat promenade recently held at one of the great New York stores. Special attention was given to different types of women and different ages, matrons being, one might almost claim, the belles of the ball.

For the older woman the brimmed hat was sponsored; this year's sailor, that is, with a rather high crown and trimming in the back. In many cases the trimming was flowers, and there was a tendency to use these in garden interpretations, rather than stylized and appliquéd. Bright ribbons were employed in similar bunchy effects. Tailored fabric hats, as well as straws of many weaves and braids, were in evidence. Dark blue and black were the predominating colors and much white and red were combined with them.

For more youthful wear the fez appeared in many modifications. In the turban form flower appliqués were stressed, sometimes completely covering the crown, which it occasionally divided into two color themes.

Among the fabrics used, black linen was high-spotted. Swansdown, celtagal and a number of ribbed synthetic bodies were in evidence, and also piqué, shantung and crêpe.

White was a favorite color, as it is an important accent note throughout the costume. Gray, also, often enlivened by a red ornament, was attractively worn. Black, blue and beige, kindled by brightly contrasted trimmings, played important rôles in this display of smart and yet predominantly wearable hat styles.

A Shower Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auburn, Maine

An inexpensive shower gift, approaching its twenty-fifth anniversary, and still "going strong"! Isn't that worth knowing about? Its looks give no indication of its real worth but the substantial wooden filing case 6½x8x6 inches conceals priceless treasure, in the form of recipes, tried and true. At the time they were collected, friends and relatives, far and near, contributed their favorite recipes, written by hand, on standard size filing cards. The friend who made the gift, was clever with her pen, and the index cards bear not only apt quotations, but clever sketches done in India ink. It happened that the bride who was the happy recipient was going a thousand or more miles away from home and former friends, and the cards, with the familiar handwriting were like daily messages from home, not to mention their value to an inexperienced cook. If one is not an artist, cut-outs from the attractive advertisements of these later days would be decorative, on the index cards, or a quotation will serve.

Fullness in the back of evening gowns is one of the latest style features. Yards of chiffon are employed in this new effect, and are so manipulated as to give grace to the wearer. An appearance of nobility and airiness is the outstanding thought in this new interpretation.

The corset plays an essential part in perfecting the correct foundation, the youthful contour being much desired. While the foundation garments are extremely supple, they give the necessary control. Lastex is having increased popularity both in corsets and bandeaux.

Today's New RECIPE

BISQUE TORTONI

(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold milk
1 cup scalded milk
2 eggs
½ cup sugar
1 cup cream, whipped
⅔ cup macaroons or stale cake crumbs
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 teaspoonful vanilla

Soak gelatine in cold milk about five minutes. Beat egg yolks with sugar, add scalded milk and cook over boiling water until mixture coats the spoon. Remove from fire and add softened gelatine. Cool and just as the mixture starts to congeal, add whipped cream, vanilla and salt. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and pour into glasses or wet mold. Sprinkle tops with dried and rolled macaroons and garnish with a bit of fruit or jelly. Chill thoroughly before serving. This may be frozen in trays of electric refrigerator.

Now that hot weather will soon be here, try some of the "Cool Cookery" recipes you can make with Knox Sparkling Gelatine. A package makes 4 different, dainty desserts, salads, or main dishes, 6 servings each. Write for the FREE recipe book, "Your Electric Refrigerator", to

Knox Gelatine
800 Knox Avenue
Johnstown, N. Y.

TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

A perfect bake must rise twice

. . . and perfection in leavening is assured when two-thirds of the rising is completed in the mixing and the remaining third takes place in the oven.

THE leavening of Rumford always takes place in this proportion. That's why it is called "two-to-one" leavening.

Two-to-one leavening makes dough that is light when it is placed in the oven. In the oven's heat just the right amount of additional leavening occurs to make cakes and hot breads of perfect lightness and texture.

Remember! You can get two-to-one leavening only with an all-phosphate powder such as Rumford. So be sure to order Rumford from your grocer today.

SLAM THE DOOR It doesn't harm RUMFORD batter or dough . . .

The two-to-one leavener

12-982

RUMFORD

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BAKING POWDER

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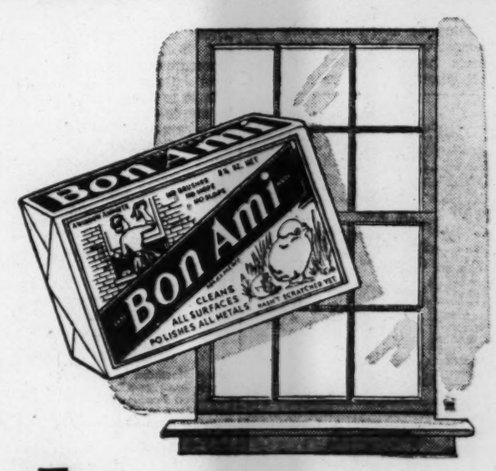
TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER



FOR 47 years . . . . this handy Cake has done the best job!

Cleaning windows and mirrors the world over, for 47 years, and still doing it better than anything else. That's the record that *Bon Ami Cake* has made for itself.

Bon Ami not only cleans quickly, easily and well but, what is fully as important, it doesn't scratch and dull the glass.

There are many other things that this scratchless cleanser brightens and shines! Clean your windows and mirrors with it—then try it on your bathtubs, sinks, pots and pans, linoleum, etc.

BON AMI

Also sold in Powder form—and a De luxe Bathroom Package

"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

THE BON AMI CO., 17 Battery Place, New York.

The Home Forum

Farmsteads and Barns

THERE is a risk of pedantry in admiring old things at the expense of new, for not all old things are beautiful, nor all new things ugly. One can only say that the modern quest for originality in architecture, as in art, pleases the artist more than the beholder. The greatest poems of the world are not the most original, but those which have been polished by the most hands over the longest time,—the *Iliad*, the Psalms, some of the *romances* of the Cid, even Shakespeare; for he did not scorn to use the plays and even the phrases of other writers, knowing in his wisdom that the play was the important thing and not the playwright.

So it is with buildings. The styles which have been evolved by long generations of artists, using the knowledge of their predecessors and adding each his own idea, are more likely to please over a long period than the individual work even of a genius. But throughout Western Europe the architect and his accomplice, the contractor, have destroyed the traditional work of the artisan so that it may be seen only in ancient buildings or in modern barns. For, in many places, especially where wood is plentiful, the artisan still holds his own and builds, as his fathers built before him, the humble barns and farmsteads which are beneath the architect's notice.

Kent is famous for its funnel-roofed black oast-houses; but Sussex is yet richer in great barns with hipped, tiled roofs, green-splashed with moss. Inside, these barns have something of the beauty of churches, the subdued light and the network of interlocking roof-beams. The stone barns of the North Country have their own gray picturesqueness, but many of them are in a class by themselves; for in the three-foot walls you may see embedded bulky, crooked oak lintels, ax-hewn from the boughs of trees such as the country knows no more. The remnant of a projecting hallam-porch, and the labyrinth of inner walls which once protected a chimneyless central fire, show that these were built as houses, while their steeply pitched roofs were planned for heather thatch before ever slates came into use.

* * *

In western Hannover, the opposite action has taken place and the barns have become houses. It is a beautiful country,—the long, spruce-covered slope of the Teutoburger Wald running down through yellow cornfields and plantations of young conifers to the rolling farmland of the valley. Each farmhouse stands alone, a tall ridge of red-tiled roof which stoops at the eaves almost to the ground like the wings of a hen covering her chicks. The gable-ends lean slightly outward and are of half-timbered work, black or brown beams inclosing panels of red brick or white plaster, and at each end is a great wagon door surmounted by curved oaken beams carved with old names and dates and texts. When these houses were built, cows and people, hay and tools, sheltered under the same roof. The wagon, built by the local wainwright, wintered in the central hall; on one side were box-like rooms for the family, on the other boxlike byres and stables, and above both were lofts for hay and straw. But now the cattle have been moved into outbuildings, and the wagon enters no more. The lofts have been closed in as bedrooms, and green-shuttered windows have been pierced to them through the gable ends which are hung with bundles of drying herbs and with the shot-riddled target that won the village shooting match. The wagon room is now the living room of the house, tiled floor, tiled stove, a sink with a brass tap gleaming brightly in the dimness, a kitchen table and chairs. At the front, beside the great door which is now a fixture, is a closed-in kennel where the dog lives, able when he will to rattle outside on his chain through a small door in the outer wall. And familiarly, as though they knew that this house had once been a barn and their home, the swallows swoop in at the open window and tower, twittering musically, into the darkness under the rafters.

The beauty of these houses is the beauty of security and peace. Across the Weser, a few miles to the northeast, the type of the farmhouses changes entirely, for this was the land that knew for centuries the tribal wars of the Saxon and the Slav. Every farmhouse is a fort, built like a square of almost windowless walls around a central court. Today the conquering Saxon and the conquered Wend mingle in every village, calling themselves Germans alike, and the last folk-memory of the wars had passed centuries before these houses were built; but the unfriendliness of the past is crystallized in these bleak, defensive farms, the characteristic type throughout the debatable lands of North Germany, Czechoslovakia and lower Austria. In the Elbe valley the very layout of the country is a constant reminder of pioneer days, a rectangular division of the land similar to the checkerboard homesteading of the American plains. Across a gently undulating land runs the cobbled road, straight-ruled to the horizon, and crossing it at regular intervals are lanes which run unwaveringly straight to the distant line of apple trees bordering the next parallel road. The rectangular fields, thus ruled off, are in turn divided into unfenced strips of crop, yellow corn and green lucerne. As far as the eye can see, not a curved line of a fence or a house breaks the long monotony. The village is a row of buildings, grouped together for mutual defense, in perfect regularity on either side of the road, in the center of which is the deep well. Seven hundred years ago these lands were divided among the conquerors, and colonies of Saxon farmers were brought in to occupy them. These villages and holdings did not grow; they were planned; and the centuries have not been able to blend their stiff unnaturalness into the landscape.

* * *

To find beautiful farms again, it is necessary to turn south to the land where Austria and Bavaria meet. To the south rise the Tyrolese Alps, jagged and dark against drifting gray clouds, and black spruce forests climb high up their sides. Near at hand water fills a hollow between low hills, a wide, still lake on which a pair of crested grebes drift and preen themselves, their white breasts reflected in the water. A gray macadam road snakes between dark forests and over tidy, rounded slopes with their long stripes of peasant cultivation; and beside the road on either hand runs a row of pear-trees, some of them with immense trunks centuries old. The village shelters at a crossroads in the valley, the houses scattered about independently among orchard trees above which rises the square, domed minaret of the church. The largest farmhouse is also the inn, and beside it stands the Maypole, an immense flagstaff topped by a spruce tree, now withered; and on short crossbars up the pole are symbols of the work of the different households of the village, a church fret-sawed in outline, a cow, a plow or an ax. In the spring a fresh tree is put up, the pole is hung with ribbons, and the young folk of the village dance the summer in.

The inn, like the other houses, is high and broad and built of wood with shingled roof and walls, the soft brown of which is varied by the green leaves of climbing grapevines and espaliered pear trees. The roof projects several feet beyond the gable wall; and on a small porch outside the tiny uppermost window stands a spinning wheel, a conventional ornament. The front door is a work of art, of yellow-brown oak beautifully carved, and with a farmer's characteristic unconsciousness of beauty someone has nailed the crude enameled disk of a fire-insurance company in the center. At a table under the projecting roof the master sits with his guests and his laborers, talking with them in the clipped dialect of the south. The men wear the conventional dress of the country, green jackets with brass buttons, white shirts and leather shorts laced with green. The host is a dark-haired, gray-eyed man with a brisk, unfriendly manner which is belied by the kindliness of his actions. Those guests who wish to pay for accommodation, go to the bedrooms overhead; those who do not, go to the hayloft behind, an extension of the same high, hospitable roof. The friendliness of these people is one with the ample beauty of their houses, for only under peaceful conditions could such friendliness and such a tradition of building have developed.

J. S. ERSKINE.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Alinari, Florence

A Portrait Generally Believed to be That of Beatrice d'Este, Duchess of Milan, by Leonardo da Vinci

THIS lovely portrait by Leonardo da Vinci, in the Ambrosiana Gallery at Milan, was long unquestionably catalogued as representing the beautiful Beatrice d'Este, wife of the Duke Lodovico Sforza, and sister of Isabella d'Este, Duchess of Mantua. Some writers on art, ever busy in revising and correcting long accepted attributions, would, however, throw doubt alike on the subject and on the painter; but, be the artist really the great Leonardo or another, the lady really the Duchess Beatrice or another, the beauty of the portrait remains the same.

There is something singularly sweet and winning in this young head seen in profile, with its delicately modeled features and charming, slightly tip-tilted nose. The parted hair is brought low in heavy folds over the ears and one strand is passed beneath the chin, while the smooth masses are held in place by one of those jeweled ribbons with a pendant on the forehead which were so fashionable at that day. The pearl-bordered cap of open-work adds further richness to the head, without hiding the outline of that or of the young round throat with its necklet of pearls. The costume is of the stiff close style of the period, in rich materials, embroidered in gold and adorned with gems. The whole head and shoulders, so quiet and grave against the dark background, is of a beauty which not only delights the eyes at the time, but lingers long in the memory.

There is so much sweetness in the delicately modeled face, with its grave, precise and gentle pose and outline; so much refinement and thought, that we need no name beneath the picture to t us that this was a gentlewoman, a great lady, gentle and courteous, dignified, cultured and kind. As for those who would question whether it be indeed the work of Leonardo, while they are occupied in revising names, the less learned and polemical may well be content to recognize the work of a seeing eye and able hand in this portrait.

Dialing Tones

(PRImrose)

When I dial P-R-I,
Winter in a breath goes by:

Spring from her unsparing Mint
Flings us gold of every tint,
Scattering o'er fields and spinneys
Wantonly her fragile guineas;
Glossy gold that winks and shines
On the varnished celandines,
And the deeper hue that lies
In the jonquils' orange eyes;
Green-gold catkins, and the bold
Burning flame of crocus-gold;
Best of all—the rarest metal
Ever fashioned into petal
Wafer-thin and hone"-pale
Gold of primrose in the dale.

In a breath goes Winter by
When I dial P-R-I.

—From "Sycamore Square and Other Verses," by JAN STRUTHER. New York: Oxford University Press.)

Sundown

The day descends, and I behold
The beauty of gulls' wings over me.
The wild light spreads, the wind grows cold
And slants the headland's lonely tree.

In clouds of amethyst and gold,
The evening lies upon the sea;
On salty wind, the sea-birds fold
Their slow-cut arcs in ecstasy.

FRANCES FROST.

Beowulf's Return

The hero went him into his ship to cleave the deep water, and left the land of the Danes. Then to the mast was a sea-cloth, a sail, made fast by its rope. The sea-wood creaked. The wind over the waves did not turn the ship from her course. The sea-going craft fared on, floated forth foamy-necked over the waves, the framed ship over the sea-currents, till they might see the cliffs of Geatland, the well-known forelands. The keel, urged by the wind, ran up and stood fast on the land. Straightway the harbor-guard was at the beach ready, who, already, for a long time, from the shore had gazed out afar, eager to see the dear ones. He bound the broad-bosomed ship to the sand with anchored cables, that the might of the waves might not carry away the goodly timber.

Then Beowulf bade bear up the wealth of princes, the trappings and the plates of gold. It was not far thence for them to go to find Hygelac, the son of Hrethel, where he dwelleth in his homestead, he with his comrades near the sea-wall. The house was passing good, its king in the high hall truly princely, and Hygd, daughter of Haereth, very young in years, wise and well-thriven, though she had lived years but few within the city gates. Not close-minded was she, none the less, or too chary of giving gifts, of treasure-holdings, to the Geat-folk. . . .

Then went the strong one over the sands, himself with his fellowship, treading the sea-beach, the wide shores. The sun, the candle of the world, shone forth hastening from the south. They pushed on their way, went forward stoutly, to where they heard that the shield of earls, the slayer of Ongentheow, the good king, was parting rings in the city. Beowulf's return was made known speedily to Hygelac, that the safeguard of warriors, his shield-comrade, had come there, still living, to the palace, hale of body from the battle-play to the court. Quickly, as the king bade, was the hall set in readiness within for the wayfaring guests.—From "Beowulf and the Finnesburgh Fragment." Translated from the Old English by CLARENCE GRIFFIN CHILD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Aucun Diable personnel

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL EST dit au premier chapitre de Job que Satan se présenta au milieu des "fils de Dieu," et que lorsqu'on lui demanda: "D'où viens-tu?" il répondit: "Je viens de parcourir la terre et de m'y promener." Aujourd'hui encore, Satan semble parfois aller çà et là; et les hommes sont souvent troublés par ses prétentions, car le mal leur paraît être une réalité. Cependant, les nombreuses personnes qui étudient la Science Chrétienne prouvent chaque jour que l'esprit de Vérité agit, et qu'il est plus grand que l'erreur; car l'étude du livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, détrône dans leur pensée la croyance aux dieux populaires—péché, maladie et mort—et détruit la croyance à un diable personnel.

Le Révélateur dit: "Maintenant est venu le salut, ainsi que la puissance et le règne de notre Dieu et le pouvoir de son Christ; car il a été précipité, l'accusateur de nos frères, qui les accusait jour et nuit devant notre Dieu." D'après ce texte, tous ceux auxquels on avait inculqué la crainte d'un Satan personnifié peuvent prendre courage, car le terme "diable" vient d'un mot grec qui signifie faux accusateur. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, dit dans *Non et Oui* (p. 23): "Les théologiens les plus éminents d'Europe et d'Amérique admettent que les Ecritures ont à la fois un sens littéral et un sens moral. Lequel des deux importe-t-il le plus de saisir,—le sens littéral ou le sens moral du mot *diable*,—pour chasser ce diable? Le mal est une qualité, non un individu."

En étudiant les guérisons que rapportent les Evangiles, il est extrêmement utile de remarquer que les démons, les maladies et les péchés furent tous également chassés par Jésus, qui semble n'avoir fait aucune distinction dans son traitement de ces erreurs. Le récit biblique nous apprend qu'en une certaine occasion, "on lui présenta un homme muet, possédé d'un démon. Le démon ayant été chassé, le muet parla. La foule était dans l'admiration . . . Mais les pharisiens disaient: Il chasse les démons par le prince des démons." Une autre fois, Jésus dit aux Juifs, dont il connaissait les pensées: "Si je chasse les démons par l'Esprit de Dieu, le royaume de Dieu est donc venu jusqu'à vous."

"Le Christ réel n'était pas conscient de la matière, du péché, de la maladie et de la mort; il n'était conscient que de Dieu, du bien, de la Vie éternelle et de l'harmonie." Ainsi s'exprime Mrs. Eddy à la page 36 de *Non et Oui*. Pour Jésus, "le sens moral du mot *diable*" était évidemment ce qu'il importait avant tout d'acquérir. Il savait mieux que nul autre que "le mal est une qualité, non un individu." La merveilleuse guérison de la femme dont Jésus dit avec tendresse: "Ses péchés qui sont en grand nombre lui sont pardonnés; car elle a beaucoup aimé," montre que le Chrétien par excellence était capable de séparer entièrement le mal d'avec la personne; et n'oublions pas ce fait significatif: lorsque Jésus sortit du tombeau, il "apparut premièrement à Marie-Madeleine, de laquelle il avait chassé sept démons." Combien d'entre nous sont-ils aujourd'hui capables de détruire et de pardonner d'une manière aussi complète le faux sens de péché?

La Science Chrétienne révèle cette vérité réconfortante et démontrable: parce que l'homme est créé selon la ressemblance de Dieu, il est—il a toujours été—spirituel et parfait. La Bible enseigne que Dieu est Amour; dans ce cas, l'homme, la manifestation de l'Amour, doit par réflexion posséder et dispenser en tout temps cet amour. Ainsi, pour quiconque étudie cette religion pratique, ce qui porte l'homme à se livrer au mal, ce qui l'empêche de servir le seul vrai Dieu, ce qui l'attire vers des images taillées, ce qui suggère un pouvoir en dehors de Dieu, ce qui prétend à la nécessité du mal, ce qui donne à entendre que l'homme est moins qu'un enfant de Dieu,—c'est l'unique accusateur, le diable ou le malin, l'ennemi commun de l'humanité.

Si elles sont cultivées, toutes les phases de pensée fausse engendrent la maladie et le péché. On admet de plus en plus que la haine, la crainte, l'anxiété—les formes de la pensée dissemblable à Dieu—se manifestent toujours par des existences et des corps inharmonieux; et pour effectuer une guérison, ces désordres mentaux doivent être remplacés par la justice, l'intégrité et la véracité. A mesure qu'il comprend mieux la loi divine, l'homme apprend qu'il peut et doit maîtriser ces tendances mauvaises—ces accusateurs. Il lui faut tout d'abord envisager dans un esprit de repentance l'habitude pernicieuse qui doit être éliminée, puis faire le pas suivant, représenté par la réformation. Il ne suffit pas de regretter l'erreur: il faut faire des efforts pratiques pour la vaincre en revendiquant notre héritage, le bien qui nous vient de Dieu. Il n'y a pas d'autre chemin. La repentance et la régénération doivent marcher de pair.

A mesure que l'individu devient plus expert à séparer mentalement le mal d'avec l'homme réel, il peut vaincre la haine, les convoitises ou la vengeance, et devient ainsi spirituellement capable de guérir et de relever ses frères. Il reconnaît que la vraie individualité correspond à l'idée de Dieu; il voit nettement que l'homme possède la domination; il peut donc aider ceux qui lui demandent du secours et les délivrer des mauvaises croyances qui les avaient assujettis. Nul n'est privé de l'aide et de la sollicitude divines. Dans la mesure où nous aimons sincèrement Dieu et l'homme, les péchés sont pardonnés,—effacés,—même s'ils paraissaient nombreux. Aussi ne perdons pas un temps précieux à condamner des personnes, qu'il s'agisse de nous-mêmes ou d'autrui; mais avançons avec constance, exprimant la chasteté et la charité; nous exclurons ainsi l'accusateur—le diable hypothétique—qui prétend nier que nous soyons dès l'origine les fils bien-aimés de Dieu. Ceci exigera peut-être des efforts assidus; mais nous jouirons d'une paix éclairée si nous nous souvenons constamment que "le mal est une qualité, non un individu," et qu'il est détruit par le pouvoir de la Vérité.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Robinson Crusoe's Island

At last, after a half century of delay, I have caught up with a living man who while in his teens set foot upon that desolate spot in the Pacific where Robinson Crusoe, the hero of Daniel Defoe's immortal adventure, was marooned with his Man Friday, his goats, his parrot and his parasol. Persistently, whenever I found myself among sailormen, I continued the search. No man of the sea could cross my path without having fired at him the query: "Have you ever been to Juan Fernandez?" I prosecuted the quest into all quarters of the globe and wherever anchors were heaved. And now, strange as it may seem, here inland at the Chilean capital, Louis Valverde, with whom I was partitioning a fat lobster in the dining room of the Union Club, supplied the clue that spelled victory.

"About thirty years ago," said he, "I visited an island three hundred and sixty miles south by west from Valparaiso, where the lobster reaches the pinnacle of perfection."

"That island would be," I began, wiping my lips, "none other than—." Words failed me.

"Juan Fernandez, where Robinson Crusoe lived," he replied, unaware that my pulse had all but ceased beating. Could it be possible that my long search was ended? "I went there on a Government survey," continued Valverde, after what seemed an endless pause, "foisting myself off as a photographer, although I hadn't even a camera. All I desired was to clap my eyes on the sacred land where Alexander Selkirk lived his magnificent romance."

With maddening placidity Señor Valverde returned to his lobster.

"What of the thrill?" I asked. "Is there not something more to impart to one less fortunate than yourself?"

"Are you interested?"

"Yes! In everything that you can remember concerning it," I replied. "When you saw it, was the island still primitive?"

"Very much so; rich with ferns, tropical foliage and white sandy beaches in the coves. In every way it was an ideal retreat for a castaway. All of the points described in the original story remained unaltered save by time. Any boy who ever read the book would have recognized and been perfectly at home on any part of it."

"Was the lookout from which Crusoe scanned the Pacific, hoping to see a sail, much of a hill? And were the crags and the valleys as Defoe described them?" I asked.

"In every way. Also Crusoe's hut was still there at the time of my visit. We approached the island from the Cumberland Bay side. A stiff sea was running, too heavy for any other than expert sailors to land in. Eleven inhabitants engaged in fishing occupied the island, which is about twelve miles long and four miles in width. From the ship we could see several goats, descendants of Crusoe's flock, roaming along the elevations. Three seamen accompanied by three dogs put off in a boat and landed, thoroughly drenched, on a narrow sand spit running down among rocks. . . .

"From shipboard, through the glass we saw the hunt and the banquet. It required little imagination on my part to visualize the long ago, to wander in fancy around that narrow empire with its ruler and his companions. The next day, in a calm sea, I landed on the island and in high spirits ran wild, imagining that I was Selkirk and that Man Friday was coming along the sandy shore followed by the goats to find me teaching the parrot, or making a pair of grass pants."—ROBERT H. DAVIS, in "Islands Far and Near." (New York: Appleton.)

On Being Presented With a Painting

I never sat beneath those trees
Of cool sufficient shade,
But could I overtake their mood
I'd know if they were made
To awe the sun, who baffled waits—
A fortitude in gold—
Beyond the green and leafy rim
That circumscribes his hold.
I think I never will be sure
If in your subtlety,
Ironical equivalent
Was traced for you and me.

—FLORENCE DICKINSON STEARNS, in *Voices*.

No Personal Devil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE first chapter of Job it is written that Satan appeared amid a gathering of "the sons of God," and when asked whence he came, replied, "From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it." There are times today when Satan still seems to be abroad and men are frequently disturbed by its pretense, for to them evil seems to possess reality. However, the greater spirit of Truth is abroad, as the many students of Christian Science are daily proving; for the study of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is dethroning for them belief in the popular gods, sin, sickness, and death, and destroying the belief in a personal devil.

The Revelator says, "Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ: for the accuser of our brethren is cast down, which accused them before our God day and night." All who have been educated to fear a personified Satan may take heart at these words, for the term "devil" comes from the Greek word meaning a false accuser. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (No and Yes, p. 23): "The most eminent divines, in Europe and America, concede that the Scriptures have both a literal and a moral meaning. Which of the two is the more important to gain,—the literal or the moral sense of the word *devil*,—in order to cast out this devil? Evil is a quality, not an individual."

In a study of the healings recorded in the Gospels, it is very helpful to notice that devils, diseases, and sins were all cast out by Jesus and, apparently, he made no distinction in thus dealing with error. In one instance the narrative reads: "They brought to him a dumb man possessed with a devil. And when the devil was cast out, the dumb spake: and the multitudes marvelled. . . . But the Pharisees said, He casteth out devils through the prince of the devils." On another occasion Jesus, knowing their thoughts, said to them, "If I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God is come unto you."

"The real Christ was unconscious of matter, of sin, disease, and death, and was conscious only of God, of good, of eternal Life, and harmony." So writes Mrs. Eddy on page 36 of "No and Yes." To Jesus, "the moral sense of the word *devil*" was evidently the more important to gain. He knew, better than all others, that "evil is a quality, not an individual." The beautiful healing of the woman, of whom Jesus said tenderly, "Her sins, which are many, are forgiven; for she loved much," shows how clearly the master Christian was able to separate evil from person; and it is interesting to recall that when Jesus rose from the grave "he appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven devils." How many of us today are able so wholly to thus destroy and forgive the false sense of sin?

Christian Science is revealing the comforting and demonstrable truth that because man is created in the likeness of God, he is, and always has been, spiritual and perfect. Since God is Love, as the Bible teaches, man, as the manifestation of Love, must at all times possess and dispense this love by reflection. Thus to students of this practical religion, that which tempts one to indulge evil, that which entices him away from serving the one true God, that which allures with graven images, that which suggests a power apart from God, that which claims a necessity for evil, that which insinuates that man is less than the child of God, is the one accuser, the devil or one evil, the common enemy of mankind.

All phases of wrong thinking, if entertained, beget sickness and sin. It is coming to be more commonly admitted that hatred, fear, anxiety—all forms of ungodly thought—manifest themselves in disordered lives and bodies; and to effect a healing, these mental disturbances must be replaced with righteousness, integrity, truthfulness. Advancing in the understanding of God's law, one learns that he can and must master these evil tendencies—these accusers. Once having faced with repentance the wrong habit to be eliminated, the next step must be taken—reformation. It is not enough to regret error. One must make active endeavor to overcome it by claiming one's divine heritage of good. There is no other way. Repentance and regeneration must walk hand in hand.

As each individual becomes more adept in separating evil from the real man in his thinking, he is enabled to conquer hate, lust, revenge for himself, and thus he becomes spiritually equipped to heal and restore others. He recognizes the status of true selfhood as an idea of God, realizes man's dominion, and thus frees those who seek his help from the evil beliefs which have bound them. No one is beyond the reach of God's help and care. According to the greatness of our love for God and man are sins, even though they seem many, forgiven—blotted out. Let us waste no precious time condemning persons, either ourselves or others, but press steadily forward, expressing chastity and charity, thus ruling out the accuser—a supposititious devil—which would deny our birthright as the beloved sons of God. This may require diligent effort, but an understanding peace will be ours as we constantly bear in thought that "evil is a quality, not an individual," and that the power of Truth destroys it.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Snow in April

That I have never seen
New grass till now, I know
Standing agaze at green
Against an April snow.

KENNETH W. PORTER.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Profit-Taking Checks Advance In Securities

Rail Issues Have Sharp Early Advance Cut by Selling

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Financial markets halted to take bearings today, after the violent spurt of the last two sessions.

Stocks, with the exception of rails and gold mining issues, weakened under profit-taking.

The decline in dollar exchange was checked, as bear speculators abroad took profits, and commodity markets turned hesitant, although further firmness appeared in copper and sugar.

The rails were bid up briskly in the early trading, but gains of about 2 to 5 points in such issues as New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Northern Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio, were roughly half lost.

In the gold mining group, Homestake advanced 5, and McIntyre 3. Utilities were particularly weak, with North American, Public Service of New Jersey, and Consolidated Gas off 2 to 4.

Silvers and coppers, such as United States Smelting, American Smelting and Kennecott, lost a point or two.

Oils held fairly well, with Standard of California up a point. United States Steel was about steady.

American Telephone, American Can, Corn Products, American Sugar and Sears lost a point or two.

The late tone was heavy. Turnover approximated 5,300,000 shares.

After the breath-taking happenings of the last two days, there was a distinct tendency in speculative quarters to wait for a clearer outlook. Comment on the $3,000,000,000 inflation proposal in Washington was guarded pending further study, although some important quarters in Wall Street said the measure with skillful administration should be effective.

Bulge In Rails

The bulge in the rails looked like a run in of shorts, although brokers said there was some long buying in expectation of further gains in freight movement. Weakness of utilities may have been influenced by passage by the House of a measure to shift the electricity tax from the consumer to the producer. Silver issues reacted in sympathy with a setback in silver futures.

Profit-taking in coppers may have been predicated on the fact that even at 6¼ cents a pound, the metal is still well under average production costs. Business and trade reports continued encouraging. Dun & Bradstreet said the post-Easter letdown in retail trade had failed to develop, and the wave of public buying appeared to be far from having reached its crest. Reports from the steel trade indicated that production may have gained even further.

Earnings reports attracted some attention. Allis Chalmers had a first quarter net loss of $869,986, which was a little less than the $936,395 reported for the like period of last year.

Two quarterly motor reports appeared. Hupp showed a loss for the period of $522,997, compared with $596,176 last year, but Chrysler's first quarter loss was $3,038,082, or somewhat larger than the $2,066,485 in the like period of 1932.

Bond Market Improves

A rally in United States Government securities, and the display of some resistance by various recently depressed "gilt-edge" corporation loans, gave the bond market a stronger appearance today.

The majority of federal bonds recorded recoveries ranging from 3-32ds to around 17-32ds of a point. Substantial banking purchases of government issues were reported to have already begun as the result of the prospective new open market policy of the Federal Reserve System. The policy, it is said, has two principal objectives—a drastic expansion of credit by increasing member banks' balances and maintaining or raising government security prices.

While there was a somewhat better feeling for the higher grade domestic corporation groups, many of the secondary leaders continued their buoyant upward trend. Gains of 1 to 3 or more points were registered by some bonds of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Chile Copper, Columbia Gas, Erie, Goodrich, Great Northern, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Texas Corp., U. S. Rubber and Western Union.

At the same time recoveries of fractions to around a point were shown by loans of Union Pacific, Standard Oil of New York, Consolidated Gas, Santa Fe and Duquesne Light. Among the losers were issues of Cincinnati Gas, Northern Pacific, Pacific Gas and Sinclair Oil.

Another spurt in French obligations was the feature of the foreign list. Both French Government 7s and 7½s were up around 2½ points each. German loans, however, were reactionary, most of them suffering losses of 2 or more points at one time.

Banque De France

PARIS, April 21.—Principal items in this week's statement of the Banque de France (in francs, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	April 14	April 7
Gold	81,079,000	80,412,000
Sight balances abroad	2,354,000	2,353,000
Neg bills bght abroad	1,277,000	1,719,000
Comm'l bills, France	3,263,000	3,188,000
Advncs agst securities	2,684,000	2,708,000
Neg bonds of s f	6,607,000	6,607,000
Circulation	84,622,000	85,359,000
Totl cred cur accunts	19,908,000	18,986,000
Treasury	327,000	192,000
Sinking fund	2,035,000	2,025,000
Private	17,354,000	16,560,000
Total sight liabilities	104,531,000	104,346,000
Ratio	77.57%	77.06%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, a net loss, after all charges including interest, taxes and decrease in inventory, but before depreciation, of $1,210,227, compared with a net loss before depreciation in the preceding year of $782,668.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 21	Last Apr. 20
23	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	600	23	22¾	23	22
6⅞	3	..	Adams Express	7400	6⅞	6	6	6¼
15⅜	8	..	Adams Millis	700	12	11⅜	12	11¼
10⅛	5½	..	Addressograph	1300	7	6½	6½	..
3	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	700	3	2¾	3	2¾
11⅜	1¾	1.50	Affiliated Prod	7300	11¼	10½	10⅝	11
64¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	10300	63½	61½	62	63⅞
1¼	⅛	..	Airway Elec App	200	1	1	1	..
17¾	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9700	17¼	15	16⅜	16½
1⅜	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	6500	1⅝	1¼	1¼	1⅜
1½	1	..	Alleghy pf ww xx	1500	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
2¾	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	2¾	1⅝	2¼	2⅜
10½	5	..	Alleghany Steel	30	9	9	9	9
93¾	70¾	6	Allied Chem	25100	92½	88	87¾	91½
121⅛	115	7	Allied Chem pf	700	115½	115	115½	117
12¼	6	..	Allis Chalmers	10600	12	10¼	10¼	11¼
10	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	1200	10	9½	9¼	9½
1⅝	⅜	..	Amal Leather	400	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
10	5	..	Amal Leather pf	200	10	10	10	9
30½	18½	2	Amerada	1700	29½	28	28	29¼
14⅜	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1800	13⅝	13	13	13
15	8	..	Am Bank Note	2100	15	14	14	14
39⅛	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	90	36½	35⅛	36⅛	35
5¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	6400	4⅞	4¼	4¼	5
22½	9¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	500	18⅞	16	16	19½
19½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	1700	18¾	18	18⅜	19½
74⅛	40½	4	Am Can	12700	73⅜	70½	72	74½
13⅜	6⅛	..	Am Car & Pdry	3100	13¾	11⅜	11¾	11⅞
30	16	..	Am Car & F pf	500	28	28	28	27½
3¼	1⅜	..	Am Chain	200	2½	2½	2½	2
41¾	34	3†	Am Chicle	700	41¾	41	41¾	40¾
4	2	..	Am Colortype	100	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2¼
29⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	3800	17⅛	16⅜	17	16½
1½	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	1½	1¼	1⅜	1½
10⅜	3¾	..	Am European	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
10⅞	8¾	..	Am & For Pw	12900	9⅞	8	8	10
19	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	8000	17½	14½	14½	16¼
13	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	2900	13⅞	12	12	12½
12	4⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	4400	11⅞	9¼	9½	11¼
6	4¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	6	6	6	6¾
6½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1200	6½	5⅞	6	5¾
23⅝	12½	..	Am Hide &L pf	300	23	22½	22½	22
7	3¾	..	Am Ice	2100	7	6¼	6½	6½
10½	4¼	..	Am International	4900	10½	8⅞	9	10
½	⅜	..	Am La France	200	½	⅜	⅜	..
2½	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	10	2	2	2	..
15	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	3100	14	12¼	12¼	12½
30	15½	..	Am Machine	200	30	28	29¼	29¾
20	17	1½	AmNews	300	19	19	19	19
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	12000	7⅞	6	6⅜	8¼
21¼	9⅞	..	Am P&L 6% pf	500	16⅜	16¼	16¾	16
21½	9	¾	Am P&L 5% pf	1400	14½	14	14	14¼
9¼	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	5700	9	8½	8½	8⅝
13⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3800	12¼	11	11¼	12⅜
25	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	800	24⅜	24	24⅜	24
⅜	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
31¼	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	9400	29¼	26⅜	26⅜	30
50⅜	31	..	Am Smedt & R pf	1600	50¾	57	57	59
45	20½	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	44	44	44	46
12	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	3100	10⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅞
38½	30	2½†	Am Stores	200	38	37	37	38½
52	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	9400	50⅝	47⅛	47⅞	49½
100	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	300	99	99	99	99¼
109	86½	9	Am T&T & Tel	12700	98⅞	91½	96	96
9	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	400	7	7	7	7
19½	10⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	14200	18	15¼	15½	16⅞
16¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	1600	14⅛	12½	12⅝	14
58	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	300	46	45	45	42½
8⅝	3½	..	Am Woolen	6400	8⅜	7½	7½	8¾
36½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	300	35½	33	33	36
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	700	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5½
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	12100	12½	10⅜	10⅜	12¼
15½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	1300	12½	11½	11½	11⅝
4⅝	2⅜	..	Ander Copper	100	5	5	5	4½
1½	1	..	A P W Paper	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
18½	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	700	18	17⅛	18	18
58	41	7	Armour Del pf	700	58	57	57	56¾
3⅜	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	7400	3¼	2⅜	2⅜	3
2	¾	..	Armour Ill B	3800	2	1⅝	1⅝	2
18¾	7	..	Armour Ill pf	500	18	16¾	17	16⅞
2½	1½	..	Arnold Constable	500	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
3⅞	2	..	Artloom Corp	50	3½	3½	3⅞	..
1¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
8⅜	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	3800	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	8¼
35	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	300	34	34	34	33¾
16	6¾	1	Asso Oil	30	15½	15	15½	14
48¾	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	21000	48¾	45⅞	48⅜	46½
68	50	5	Atchison pf	500	62	61	61⅞	60
27	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2700	27	23½	23⅝	23
18⅝	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	9400	18⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17½
13¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	1400	13	12½	12½	12½
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	6700	41½	38⅛	39¾	39⅞
2¼	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	500	3	2⅛	3	1⅞
17	13	1	Austin Nichols A	10	17	13½	17	..
9¼	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	11300	9¼	8½	9⅛	8⅜

—B—

6¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	3600	5⅜	5	5	4⅝
15⅜	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	500	14	12½	12½	13
14½	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	12000	14½	11⅜	11¾	11
15¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1300	14½	13	13	11¾
27¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	27¼	25½	25½	26
85	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	300	80	80	80	80
5½	3	..	Barnsdall A	32700	5¼	4¾	5¼	4¾
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1700	17½	15	16½	17¼
55½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	2100	54½	53	53¼	54¼
6¼	3½	..	Belding eHm	4700	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	6
11⅞	6⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	18200	11⅞	10½	10⅝	11
19	9	..	Best & Co	7000	18⅞	17¼	17⅜	19
25	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	20400	23⅜	20¾	21⅛	22¾
51	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	4800	46	44⅛	44⅛	48
11½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Canford	10	11½	11	11	11½
18⅝	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	6700	18⅝	17¼	17¼	18¼
56	92	.85	Bon Ami A	100	57¼	57¼	57¼	56
28⅜	18	1.00	Borden	15100	27¾	26	26	27¼
10½	5½	..	Borg Warner	7000	10⅛	9½	9½	9¾
12	6	..	Boston & Maine	300	12	11¾	12	8
5⅛	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	3100	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
10⅞	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	300	9½	9	9	10½
38¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	12400	33¼	31	32	30½
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	900	77¾	76½	76¾	75
5	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	500	4¾	4½	4½	..
45½	35⅛	6	Brooklyn Q pf	300	40	40	40	..
37½	28⅜	3	Brown Shoe	400	37½	37½	37½	36¾
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
⅞	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	900	⅞	⅝	⅝	¾
4½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	4	3⅝	3¾	4
36	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	35	35	35	34
6⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv-pf	900	6½	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
2	¾	..	Budd Mfg	2500	1¼	1	1	1⅛
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	700	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5⅞	2½	..	Bullard	1100	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛
12⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	5800	12½	10⅞	11	12
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	1¾
1	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1000	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
1⅛	1	..	Butte & Superior	800	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	1½	..	Butterick	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
18½	8½	..	Byers	8200	16⅞	15½	15½	16⅝
46⅛	30⅛	2	Byers pf	20	39	37	37	..

—C—

17⅞	7¾	..	Calif Packing	7500	17⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
¾	¼	..	Calaihan Z & L	1100	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
4½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	7800	4¼	3¾	3¾	3⅞
11⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	3200	11	9¾	10¾	9⅞
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	15000	11½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜
22½	14	1	Cannon Mills	1800	22½	21½	21½	22½
7½	4½	..	Capital Admin	800	7½	7	7	6⅝
55½	30½	..	Case Thresh	45000	53½	49¾	50⅞	52¼
60	41	7	Case Thresh pf	120	58¼	56	56	56¼
15	5½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	9500	12⅞	11¼	11¼	12
9	4½	..	Celanese Corp	1400	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	8¼
3	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	260	3	2	2	2
28½	14	1½	Central Aguirre	3500	27⅞	25¼	25¼	26⅞
57	38	..	Central RR of NJ	300	57	52	52	..
3⅜	2¼	..	Century Ribbon	100	3	3	3	2½
63	52	7	Century Rib pf	60	60	60	60	62½
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	58000	23⅜	18	17¼	23½
1¾	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	700	17	15	17	16
21¼	14½	.2	Chesapeake Corp	3500	21¼	18¼	18½	18⅞
31⅞	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	24000	31⅞	29¾	30	29⅝
1½	⅛	..	Chi & E Ill	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	300	2¾	2½	2½	2¼
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	500	6¼	5¼	5½	4⅞
2⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1900	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6¼	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	6900	5¼	4½	4⅝	3⅜
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3400	3¼	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
4	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
9¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1200	8½	6⅞	7	5½
7⅛	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	7¾	7	7	7¾
5⅞	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1800	5⅞	4	4	3
7½	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	900	5⅞	4½	4½	3½
8½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	6¾	5½	5½	4½
8⅞	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
4	2	..	Childs Company	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
11	6	..	Chile Copper	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	9¾
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	47000	14⅞	13¼	13½	14¼
14½	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	13½	13	13	13½
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
13⅜	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	13⅝	13	13	14
100½	90	7	Cluette Pbdy pf	10	90	90	90	100
13¼	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	4400	13	12⅜	12½	12¼
6	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1500	5⅜	5	5⅛	5½
8¾	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2100	8¼	6⅝	7	8¼
24	11	6½	Colo F & I pf	120	30	27	27	25
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	32000	14½	12⅜	13	14¼
60	37⅝	6	Columbia G pf A	100	65	65	65	65
10⅝	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	9¾	9½	9½	10
38½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	8700	37½	33¾	35½	36⅞
6⅛	4	..	Comm Credit	400	6	5½	5⅝	5¼
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	150	71	70	70	70
28⅜	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	4300	27¾	26½	26½	27½
97⅛	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	500	94¼	94	94	95
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	65000	17⅜	16	16¼	16⅞
2⅞	1⅛	..	Comwlth & So	38000	2½	1¾	1¾	2
50	21	6	Comwlth & S 6 pf	400	31⅜	28½	28½	30
10¾	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	4700	10	9¾	9⅞	9¾
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	9	8	8	8¾
63¼	40	4	Consol Gas	34000	47¾	44¼	44½	50
99	88	5	Consol Gas pf	200	86	85¾	86	87½
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3¼
7¾	5	..	Consol Oil	56000	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
5⅜	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	2700	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5
⅞	¼	..	Consol Textile	3300	⅞	⅝	⅝	⅞
5¼	1⅛	..	Container A	1100	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4⅜
2½	1¼	..	Container B	800	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	2¼
6½	3	..	Cont Baking A	1100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	6¼
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	2900	1	⅞	⅞	1
44⅛	36	4	Cont Can	13000	51½	48½	48½	52
56	35¼	2	Cont Dia Fibre	300	5	5	5	4½
20¾	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	4700	20¾	18½	19	17⅝
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	2200	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
9⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	37000	9¼	8⅜	8¾	9¼
74	45⅞	3	Corn Products	21000	69⅜	66	67	69⅞
145⅜	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	210	127½	127½	127½	..
4¼	2⅜	..	Cot'n	1200	4	3⅜	3½	3⅝
28⅞	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	2100	28⅝	28	28	28¾
4½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	3600	22¾	21¼	21½	21½
29½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	10	28⅝	28½	28¾	29
17½	9	..	Crucible Steel	2300	16	16	16	16
33	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	120	27	25	25	30
2⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	3500	2¼	1¾	1¾	2⅛
8¼	1⅞	..	Cuban Am Sug	13800	7⅞	6½	7⅛	7¾
48⅝	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	120	45	43	44	46
34⅞	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1400	34⅞	33⅜	33⅞	34½
12¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	1500	11½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
48⅜	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1800	38½	37½	37½	37
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	15800	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	900	3½	2¾	3	3½
83	74	7	Cushman 7%	10	82½	82½	82½	..
20	60½	8	Cushman 8%	50	20	20	20	..
8½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	1000	8	8	8	8

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6	1⅝	.60	Davega St	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	1¾
11½	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	2000	10⅝	10	10⅜	10
60	37⅝	6	Del & Hudson	8000	60	55¼	55⅞	53½
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	1400	25½	23¼	24	23¾
71½	48	6	Detroit Edison	1500	58	53	53	55
20⅜	17½	1	Diamond Match	1500	20⅜	20½	20½	20¼
28	28½	2½	Diamond M pf	800	27½	27	27½	26¼

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 21	Last Apr. 20
17½	12	1.30	Dome Mines	20000	17½	16	17½	16¼
17½	10½	1.50†	Dominion Stores	3200	16⅜	15	15	16
14½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	5800	14½	13⅝	13½	13¼
9	6¾	..	Dresser A	80	900	9	9	9
3¾	2½	..	Dresser B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
46¼	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	73000	45	42¾	43½	45⅝
106	98½	6	Du Pont deb	100	98	98	98	97½

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5⅛	1⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	800	4¾	4¼	4½	4½
62	46	3	Eastman Kodak	13000	89⅝	87	87½	89⅝
6⅜	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	3700	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	3000	¾	¾	¾	¾
20⅞	10	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	15000	18¼	14	14	18
2⅝	1	..	Elec Boat	3700	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
1⅞	1	..	Elec & Mus Inw	5000	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1800	7¼	6	6	8¾
20½	7½	2.34	Elec Pow & Lt pf	900	14	14	14	14
13⅜	6½	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	1000	12½	11¼	11¼	11¾
31½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	3800	31½	30½	30½	30⅝
40⅛	26	3	Endicott Johnson	1200	40¼	40¼	40¼	40
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	300	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
321	5½	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	32	32	32	23⅜
6½	3¾	..	Erie RR	300	6½	6¼	6¼	5½
7⅜	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	1000	7¼	7	7	5¼
5¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	900	4	4	4	..

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2½	1	..	Fairbanks pf ct	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
4	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	4	4	4	4
20	10¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	6000	20	18	18½	17¾
7½	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	100	6½	6½	6½	..
17½	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	13000

Financial: News and Comment

Active Purchasing Of Transatlantic Issues in London

Profit-Taking Causes Irregularity—Business Not Large

LONDON, April 21 (AP) — Wall Street's boom was reflected in active dealings in transatlantics in the stock exchange today.

Good buying raised the quotations on Hydro-Electric to 6¼ compared with 5¾ yesterday; on International Nickel to 17¼, against 17; on Brazilian Traction to 11⅜, against 10⅝; and on Radio to 7⅛ from 6⅞.

Profit-taking thereafter caused recessions and irregularity. Other sections were quiet with oil shares firm and gold mines easing because of fears of a lower gold price.

Unsettled conditions prevailed during the afternoon. Through offerings from Paris and the fear that France may go off gold, standard gilt-edged issues dropped under the lead of war loans and transatlantics, which lost fractions of their earlier advances.

Owing to the fact that the end of account is near, business was not large. There was an undercurrent of anxiety concerning what the position would be if France abandoned gold.

BERLIN, April 21 (AP)—The Berlin Boerse opened firm today from 4 to 6 points higher. Trading then became irregular and the close was weak. The dollar was officially quoted at 3.84 marks, a drop from yesterday's quotation of 3.90.

British United Shoe Machinery Has Record Year

Results of United Shoe Machinery Corporation's biggest foreign subsidiary, British United Shoe Machinery Company, Ltd., for the year 1932 were the best on record, figured in pounds sterling. The net profits after charges were £416,102, compared with £380,160 in the preceding year and £411,465 in the previous best year, 1929.

It is, of course, to be borne in mind that the effect of the prosperity of the English company upon the fortunes of its American parent is considerably dissipated in translating the results into dollar values. A discount of 30 per cent in the value of English currency is obviously no mean item.

Final results of United Shoe for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28 last are not yet available, and the audited figures will not appear until late in May.

In a general way it may fairly be assumed that because of the heavy proportion of low-priced shoes, profits will be substantially lower than those of 1931, when net totaled $8,108,000, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $2.93 a share on the common stock. But the showing will no doubt warrant the continuance of the regular $2.50 a share dividend.

The trend thus far this year is rather favorable. Production of shoes for January totaled almost 49,000,000 pairs, or 3.8 per cent ahead of last year. At present, the major shoe concerns are busy and fairly well sold ahead.

St. Paul Assets Equal $788,066,653 Dec. 31

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific balance sheet Dec. 31 shows total assets of $788,066,653 compared with $793,582,182 Dec. 31, 1931, and profit and loss deficit $32,821,241 compared with a deficit of $8,010,733. Current assets were $28,368,178 and current liabilities $16,001,023, compared with $34,539,986 and $15,206,166.

Report for 1932 shows loss of $14,125,993 after charges, but before interest on adjustment mortgage bonds, compared with a loss of $4,669,074 in 1931. After allowing for full 5 per cent interest on adjustment mortgage bonds, net loss was $23,269,678, compared with a net loss of $13,812,759 in 1931.

Atlantic Coast Line Co. Assets Now $376,791,979

Atlantic Coast Line Company reports total assets Dec. 31 of $376,791,979 compared with $384,508,424 Dec. 31, 1931, and profit and loss surplus $86,070,645, compared with $93,470,328. Current assets were $13,111,979 and current liabilities $6,960,352, compared with $22,311,844 and $8,365,888.

Report for 1932 shows net loss of $6,685,229 after charges, the same as in preliminary statement compared with net income in 1931 of $2,020,857 equal after 5 per cent preferred dividends, to $2.44 a share on 823,427 shares of common.

European Sugar Statistics

According to B. W. Dyer & Co., sugar economists and brokers, statistics of 12 European countries for the first six months of their crop year 1932-33 show the following results: (a) Consumption is lower by 104,190 long tons, or 3 per cent compared with the like period the previous year. (2) Production is behind last year by 520,462 tons, a decrease of 10.1 per cent. (3) Stocks on March 1, 1933, were 220,168 tons less than stocks on March 1, 1932.

Mathieson Alkali Net

The report of Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, shows a net income of $472,841, after depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., equivalent, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, to 21 cents a share, on 623,333 shares of no-par common stock. This compares with $250,285, or 32 cents a share, on 650,136 common shares in the first quarter of 1932.

Delaware Power & Light

Delaware Power & Light Co. for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1932, reports net income of $1,504,129 after depreciation, federal taxes, interest, etc., compared with $1,746,724 in 1931.

Cotton Seat Purchased

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Shields & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have purchased a seat on the New York Cotton Exchange.

Anent International Price of the Dollar

A MISTAKE caused in transmission crept into the Window in Wall Street notes yesterday. In the first paragraph dealing with the effects of the halting of gold shipments the statement was made: "The foreign price of the dollar will now be at the mercy of the INTERNAL transactions in it."

Later in the same paragraph it was also said: "If the INTERNAL price of the dollar were freed from speculative influences, it would not stray very far from its gold levels, as the U. S. is an important creditor nation." Read "international" instead of "internal." It should be added that, if the permissive legislation for which President Roosevelt has now asked is put into effect, the internal price of the dollar would be affected, and this in turn would affect its external price.

One Supervising Agency Need Of American Banks

NEW YORK, April 21—No civilized country of modern times has suffered so cruelly from unscientific and inefficient currency as the United States, declares Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., in Collier's Weekly, in the current installment of his biography of Henry P. Davison, a former partner in Morgan & Co. Mr. Lamont proceeds to analyze the American banking difficulties and to prescribe the two remedies which seem to him most necessary.

"No thoroughgoing banking reform can be brought about until two vital changes have been accomplished," he writes. "The first is to bring all the commercial banks of the country, small as well as large, under the single ægis of the Federal Reserve System. The second is to establish sensible provisions for regional branch banking, the geographical limits for each region to be carefully worked out and regulated."

Then, too, comments Mr. Lamont, "there should be clear understanding as to the basis upon which the Federal Comptroller of the Currency and the banking superintendents of the various states grant charters for the establishment of new banks.

"We must come to regard a banking charter not as a privilege conferred upon a chosen few, or upon an unselected many, in order that they may make money with other people's money, but as a public trust, and in that sense, and in that sense only, as a 'money trust.'"

Shawinigan Water & Power Co. Output Shows an Increase

Power output of Shawinigan Water & Power Company for the first three months of this year showed an improvement over the corresponding months last year.

The total generated and sold to the end of March aggregated 892,229,305 k. w. h., compared with 816,947,702 k. w. h. for the like period a year ago, an increase of 9.2 per cent. This increase is due to the fact that a greater amount of secondary power is being sold. For March, the weekday output averaged 10,150,000 k. w. h., compared with 9,098,000 k. w. h. for March, 1932.

Net operating revenue for the first quarter, after general operating and maintenance expense, power purchased, water rentals, taxes and insurance and United States Exchange, totaled $1,621,047, compared with $1,836,649 for the like period last year. Surplus, after fixed charges, but before depreciation and estimated income taxes, amounted to $592,945, compared with $848,002.

A higher premium on the purchase of United States funds to meet bond interest and payments for power under certain contracts continued to affect the company's earnings. Charges for this purpose totaled $213,449, compared with $180,000 for the first quarter last year.

Baltimore & Ohio Shows Gain in Total Assets

Baltimore & Ohio, as of Dec. 31, shows total assets of $1,235,564,391, compared with $1,186,136,546 Dec. 31, 1931, and surplus of $95,170,055, compared with $101,985,578.

The report for 1932 shows net loss of $6,334,987 after charges, the same as previously published, compared with net of $3,427,662, equivalent after 4 per cent preferred dividends to 42 cents a share on 2,562,954 shares of common in 1931.

National Biscuit Net Income

National Biscuit Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net income of $3,082,828 after charges, taxes, etc., equivalent, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stocks, to 42 cents a share on the 6,289,263 shares of $10 par common stock. This compares with $4,219,998 or 60 cents a share on 6,286,238 common shares, in the first quarter of 1932.

United Biscuit Profit

United Biscuit Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 a net profit of $209,125, after charges and federal taxes, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred, to 41 cents a share, on the 450,325 no-par common shares, compared with $285,859, or 51 cents a share, on the common in the first quarter of 1932.

Corn Products Refining Co.

Corn Products Refining Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $2,098,613 after charges, equal after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred to 65 cents a share, par $25 on 2,530,000 common shares, compared with $2,111,173, or 66 cents a share a year before.

Midland Steel Products Loss

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 21—Midland Steel Products Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $62,903 after expenses, depreciation, etc., a net loss of $139,135 in the first quarter of 1932.

New Haven Sells Scrap Iron

NEW YORK, April 21—New York, New Haven & Hartford has sold 30,000 tons of scrap iron.

Insurance Great Aid to Those In Financial Stress

Editor Says Sound Companies Are Paving Way to Future Independence

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21—"Life insurance companies are our unofficial reconstruction finance corporations," declared Merle Thorpe, editor of Nation's Business, in an address broadcast last night over a national hook-up in connection with Financial Independence Week, sponsored by insurance companies of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Thorpe declared that "in no field of commercial enterprise has business acumen and integrity advanced to a more complete blending of the practical with the humane." Referring to life insurance policies as "individual declarations of independence," he stated that $103,000,000,000 are now in force and that people, by reason of sound company management, have come to look on policies as "passports to a future state of independence."

Thrift and Valor

Mr. Thorpe said in part: "Today we have learned to underwrite the risks of progress by means of institutions which raise thrift to a full partnership with valor. Life insurance companies throughout the land are making a concerted effort to galvanize public interest in attaining financial independence.

"And certainly, if the showing of these mitigants of economic disruptions were their only advocate, it would speak with the compelling evidence of service rendered. For in no field of commercial enterprise has business acumen and integrity advanced to a more complete blending of the practical with the humane.

"The fact that the cash income of the life insurance companies has been more than sufficient to meet all expenditures with a substantial remainder credited to the policyholders offers its own compliment to the quality of company management.

Big Gain in Assets

"Moreover, the assets of the life insurance companies have increased in the last three years more than $3,000,000,000.

"The life insurance business is much more than an actuarial dealing with chance and probability. It is a business which deals with vital statistics in a way to make them most vital to you and to me. Through the vision of the managements we have come to look on our policies as passports to a future state of independence. The imagination in this concept of business provides its own invitation to emulation in other fields.

"Cash was short during the late unpleasantness in the banking situation. The insurance companies could not hand out what they could not get from the banks any more than the corner newsboy could keep change on hand to break a flood of $20 bills. With the financial nightmare now embalmed in history, the strength and soundness of life insurance is emerging into a sharper focus of public recognition."

R. F. C. Relief Loans Total $263,528,920

WASHINGTON, April 21—Relief loans totaling $263,528,920 were made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation up to the middle of April, official figures show. Of these advances, $19,064,581 was loaned to political subdivisions of five different states.

Only seven out of the 48 states have not borrowed from the corporation for relief purposes. These are Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Vermont and Wyoming. Two territories, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, borrowed a total of $754,935, or $394,935 and $360,000, respectively.

E. I. du Pont Surplus Totals $162,628,788

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company's profit and loss surplus on March 31, 1933, was $162,628,788, compared with $178,717,373 three months ago and $186,050,164 a year ago.

In accordance with past custom the value of du Pont's investment in General Motors Corporation common stock, equivalent to 10,000,000 shares, was adjusted on the books of company in March, 1933, to $154,500 or from $16.90 a share, the previous valuation, to $15.45 a share, which closely corresponded to its net asset value as shown by the balance sheet of General Motors Corporation at Dec. 31, 1932.

After payment of common and debenture dividends aggregating $7,069,100 the surplus at March 31, 1933, was $162,628,788.

International Paper Deficit

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—International Paper Company had a 1932 net loss of $9,591,253, after all charges, compared with loss of $1,133,324 in 1931. Gross sales dropped to $73,497,063 from $90,004,461 in the previous year. Operating profit of $615,301 compared with $6,571,091. Surplus at the end of 1932 was $3,181,158 as reduced from $12,772,411.

Vauxhall Motors, Ltd.

LONDON, April 21—Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., controlled by General Motors Corporation, in 1932 increased its trading profit to £375,453 from £310,460. Net profit increased to £123,349 from £56,040. This reduces the deficit on profit and loss account to £268,995 from £392,344. Export sales in 1932 increased 307 per cent compared with 1931.

General Motors Gets Contract

WASHINGTON, April 21—War Department awarded a contract for $284,473 to General Motors Co. for 386 trucks and 123 station wagons in connection with the program to motorize field artillery units in the National Guard.

Shenandoah President Elected

NEW YORK, April 21—Floyd B. Odlum, president of Atlas Corporation, has been elected president of Shenandoah Corporation, of which Atlas has acquired control.

Inflation Needs Other Stimuli Than Departure From Gold

Higher Public Purchasing Power, Better Statistical Position of Commodities, Improved Corporate Earnings Necessary, Says Economist

NEW YORK, April 21—The mere departure from gold by the United States is not by itself sufficient to bring about wholesale inflation, asserts Mr. Joseph Stagg Lawrence, editor of the Econostat, in a statement today. He says:

"The announcement of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury placing an embargo upon the export of gold definitely confirms the abandonment of the gold standard indicated in the earlier statement of the President made on March 6.

"The action of the markets on April 19 and 20 indicated a general belief that the statement of the Government meant inflation. Everything responded in the classic manner. Common stocks rose, government and high-grade bonds declined, commodities leaped upward and the dollar dropped sharply in foreign exchange. This is all according to the traditional theories of inflation expounded for years in the classroom.

"The action of the President in no direct way affects the price situation at home. The refusal of the privilege to export gold does not increase the supply of currency at home. It does not reduce the surplus of raw materials which have weighed down commodity prices for three and one-half years. It does not increase the margin of earnings of American corporations nor does it reduce the deficits of American business.

"For any program of wholesome inflation to take place these three conditions must be met: First, the purchasing power in the hands of Americans must be increased. This means higher wage payments, higher salaries and a greater amount of currency and credit in circulation at a rate more rapid than that which has been in effect during the last year.

"In the second place, there must be an improvement in the statistical position of particular commodities. The surplus of farm products, copper, oil, sugar and other commodities must be reduced. A mere increase in the income of certain classes will not lead the average man to eat two loaves of bread where he ate one before.

"Finally, the revival of commodity and security prices is dependent upon a return of black ink to a larger number of corporate statements. Securities, in the long run, respond to the net earning power of the corporations in which they represent an equity.

"To what extent are these three conditions promoted by the embargo upon gold? The ban upon gold and the definite confession that we are off the gold standard does not in any direct way affect the pay envelope of the average worker. It does not increase the actual amount of currency and credit available for the American market.

"In effect, the amount of currency and credit used at home depends not so much upon the capacity of the banking system to extend them as it does upon the capacity of American business to use them. The initiative, therefore, in the greater use of currency and credit must come from business rather than from the Government or the banks.

"The departure from the gold standard will have this effect upon our surpluses. The decline in the value of the dollar on the foreign exchanges will stimulate our exports. It will make it easier for alien buyers to purchase our cotton, wheat and meat products.

"Therefore, in so far as the abandonment of the gold standard improves the export position of American raw materials, it will help to reduce the surplus of these raw materials. The same factor will improve the competitive position of many American companies in international trade. By reducing the advantage which depreciated currencies have given to many of our competitors, it will make it more difficult for them to surmount tariffs which protect the home market.

"Indirectly, therefore, the ban on gold will tend to reduce the unmanageable surpluses and by improving our domestic and foreign markets will, to some extent, help American business profits.

"Over and above these factors is the effect which the mere prospect of inflation has upon the psychology of the public. A general feeling that prices will rise will actually have the effect of raising prices.

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

Few Presidents have been faced with more responsibility than Franklin D. Roosevelt is facing today. In his hands lies the guardianship of the American currency. In his hands lies the possibility of leading his country out of the vale of business depression. The American people, judged from the action of the markets, judged from the opinions of popular organs from Maine to California, are glad that he has taken that responsibility.

Three reasons may be assigned for the President's twin action in abandoning gold payments and in asking for extraordinary powers to deal with the currency situation:

1. He decided that he would "quit the competition" with international speculators and American exporters of dollars for the privilege of deciding the exchange price of the dollar.

2. He wished to put the United States on even terms with other nations at the world conference in discussing a return to an international gold standard.

3. He wished himself to make any necessary decisions as to inflation instead of leaving them to be made by Congress.

All these three reasons have clearly played their part in conditioning the steps which have been taken and which seem to be in process of being taken.

In regard to the first point, it should be clearly kept in view that not the slightest reason exists as yet, in the opinion of experts, for a cheap dollar in terms of foreign money.

The foreign price of a currency, or its exchange level, is the equation of international transactions in it. America is a creditor nation. That means that in the world market more dollar payments have to be made by foreigners than by Americans. A balance in favor of inward payments is what would normally keep up dollar exchange. Balances which would boost the exchange beyond the equivalent of the dollar in gold are settled by shipments of gold. That is what keeps the exchange level of the dollar stable.

The sign of America's creditor position was that, before speculation ran rampant, the United States was a consistent, almost a chronic, recipient of gold from abroad.

Dollar to Find Own Level

Speculative money has been piling up in the various market centers at an increasingly rapid rate. This is due to the lack of trust in investments. Money has been kept liquid, and, even in search of a profit, it has been used speculatively, that is, for what is known as "a quick turn." It takes its profit and then runs somewhere else to take another profit. International speculation of this kind has been upsetting all sober calculations for many months back. In respect of the United States, its depredations have received support from American capital which, taking fright at the prospects of currency inflation, has been seesawing back and forth across the Atlantic. The movement of these frightened American dollars has been strongly outward for a week or more. Hence the abnormal depression in the exchange quotations.

President Roosevelt, instead of trying to offset these capital movements with gold movements, has quit the competition. The dollar, in other words, will be left to find its own level.

The second cause has already been made the occasion for sensation-mongering which I will deal with in a future article. The United States would like to see Great Britain return to the gold standard. Great Britain, while subscribing in the agenda of the world parley to the theory that such a return is desirable, wishes to discuss rules for the gold standard which will allow her to stay on it. By going off the standard itself, the United States is now in the same boat as Great Britain, and both have an equal interest in seeing the world back on gold.

There can be no doubt that the effort to bring about a result which in the interest of world organization is so desirable will be all the keener as a result of the President's move. Talk of the possibility of competitive currency depreciation in world markets is totally irresponsible. Nothing is more likely to bring on war. Nothing is more foolish. World trade is rapidly descending to zero.

Competition of the kind described would hasten the descent.

If there is one thing needful for the restoration of commerce, it is the reëstablishment of a common currency standard. The absence of it causes instability and inconvenience. Nobody knows today how much his goods will be worth in many off-gold countries tomorrow. Traders in such circumstances are gradually turning their attention from uncertainty abroad to relative certainty at home.

Competitive Depreciation

The mechanics of competitive depreciation of the foreign price of a currency are several. One method will suffice by way of illustration. Instead of allowing the currency to fall to its natural level, the monetary authority enters the exchange market, and sells its own currency. As we have seen, this would drive that currency down.

It is absurd, it seems to me, to imagine that President Roosevelt would countenance any such action. For one reason, world trade is not important enough in American calculations. Domestic trade is the great reliance. And, though the Administration does not intend to go losing foreign trade, it has its eyes, I think, mainly on the restriction of domestic trade. In other words, it is the cheapening of the dollar at home that is engaging attention.

Abroad the object will probably be to try to keep the non-gold dollar stable when it has found its natural level. This could be done by official transactions in foreign exchange.

This brings us to the third consideration. The Senate vote on national bimetallism proposed by Senator Wheeler was more impressive than the 43-to-33 figure signified. Several senators apparently voted against the Wheeler move or abstained from voting at all only on the understanding that some form of inflation would be put through.

The issue was put squarely up to the White House. Clearly the path of statesmanship was to take the lead. Mr. Roosevelt took it. In this way the President, if he obtains the powers he seeks, will probably head off the more foolish proposals for inflation. In this way he will control the inflationary process. His decision will no doubt be applauded throughout the country. For President Roosevelt has a nation-wide following which has already yielded its confidence in him and which will trust him to be fiscally responsible in his new and momentous undertakings.

All Sections Of Livestock Market At Lower Levels

Increase in Receipts and Narrow Demand Force Prices Down

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 21—Livestock receipts increased this week at the Union Stock Yards here and with demand comparatively narrow from all sources declines were scored on practically all classes compared with late last week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Better-grade fed steers and yearlings lost 15-25 cents, while lower grades held about steady. Cattle receipts were the heaviest of the year and the market held up well considering this fact. Choice light steers and yearlings were comparatively scarce, while a liberal supply of weighty bullocks arrived. Bulk of the steers and yearlings sold at $4.25 to $5.75. The heifer market declined 25-50 cents. Beef cows showed a 25 cents down turn.

The bull market ruled firm, weighty sausage offerings turning at $2.75-$2.90. Vealers sold weak to 50 cents lower. Replacement steers sold fairly actively throughout the week on a firm market, fleshy offerings going out at $4.75-$5.25 with best at $5.60.

Hog prices slumped the first three days of the week to reach lowest levels since March 1. Receipts were larger than last week, and shipper demand was the smallest of the year. An advance was scored Thursday which placed closing values weak to mostly 10 cents lower than close of last week. Few big weight butchers were included in this week's run, approximately 50 per cent of receipts comprising fall pigs.

Fat lambs and sheep closed steady to 15 cents lower, spring lambs breaking $1-$1.50. The week's top on wooled lambs was $5.85, clippers $5.50.

Continental Can Net Equals $2.84 Share on Common

Net income of Continental Can Company, Inc., for the 12 months ending March 31, 1933, as reported to the New York Stock Exchange, amounted to $8,113,704, which, after providing $3,185,760 for depreciation and federal taxes, left net earnings available for the common stock of $4,927,944, equivalent to $2.84 a share on 1,733,345 common shares of $20 par value outstanding.

Comparative report for the corresponding 12-month period ending March 31, 1932, showed net income of $8,417,536, from which $3,137,826 was deducted for depreciation and federal taxes, leaving net earnings of $5,279,709 for 1,733,145 no-par common shares, equivalent to $3.05 a common share.

Share earnings of $2.84 for the 12 months to March 31, 1933, compare with $2.78 a share earned on the same number of shares for the calendar year 1932. Sales volume of the company in recent weeks has shown an improved trend.

Republic Steel Corp. Order Volume Gains

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 21—The volume of orders received by Republic Steel Corporation during the first 19 days of April has been 75 per cent greater than in like period of March.

Demand for sheets and strip has been increased sharply at Detroit and other automotive centers and miscellaneous buying indicates business improvement in many lines.

Republic Steel this week lifted raw steel output in this district to 22 per cent compared with 20 per cent a year ago and the company's operations in all districts are averaging 23 per cent. Republic is the first district steel producer to report operations in excess of a year ago.

Retail Sales Better

NEW YORK, April 21—Department store sales in the metropolitan district in 12 shopping days of April were off 5.7 per cent from the corresponding 1932 period, says the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This is the smallest decline for several years and compares with declines of over 20 per cent in the first quarter. Sales in New York and Brooklyn for the period were off 4.9 per cent and in Newark off 9.9 per cent.

Allis Chalmers Net Loss

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company today reported first quarter net loss of $869,986 compared with loss of $936,396 in the like period last year. Billings to customers were $2,691,992 compared with $3,593,660 a year ago, while bookings of $1,720,565 compared with $2,984,377 in the 1932 quarter. Unfilled orders March 31 amounted to $4,470,399 compared with $5,441,825 at the close of 1932.

Construction Contracts Off

NEW YORK, April 21—Engineering construction contracts awarded in the week ended April 17 totaled $7,636,000, the lowest weekly volume since December, 1918, reports Engineering News-Record. However, the publication says construction is under restraint pending plans for a large public works program and that "the outlook for the construction industry at present is brighter than at any time during the past year."

Rising Automobile Production

DETROIT, April 21—April production of automobiles is now estimated above 160,000, the first month to exceed the corresponding period of the preceding year since December, 1930. In April, 1932, output was 155,000.

N. Y. Bond Club Field Day

The Bond Club of Boston has accepted an invitation to send a delegation to attend the annual field day of the Bond Club of New York on May 26. This will be the first official visit of the Boston bond men to the annual outing of the New York club.

Quincy Market Cold Storage

Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co. omitted preferred dividend due at this time. Three months ago 25 cents per share was paid and six months ago 50 cents per share.

Wave of Buying Not Yet at Crest

By the Associated Press

New York, April 21

THE weekly trade review of Dun & Bradstreet today reports general improvement throughout business and industry with the "wave of public buying appearing to be far from having reached its crest."

"In direct reversal of the usual post-Easter trend," the survey states, "the volume of sales has receded only moderately from the levels of the last two weeks, indicating the changed attitude of the public which is evincing a stronger preference for things rather than money, as the belief becomes stronger in the stability of the present forward movement."

All trade indices support the contention, it is stated, "that the current revival is capable of lasting duration, provided there be no fresh shock to confidence, and at least some evidence of early practical results be forthcoming from the President's trade talks with the principal foreign countries."

Two More Trusts Acquired by The Atlas Corporation

A joint statement issued by Central States Electric Corporation and Atlas Corporation, announced that arrangements have just been concluded whereby Atlas Corporation, which manages the Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation (now known as Pacific Eastern Corporation) is assuming the management of Shenandoah Corporation and its subsidiary, Blue Ridge Corporation, and that Atlas Corporation is to have a majority on the boards of directors of both Shenandoah and Blue Ridge Corporations.

Central States Electric Corporation and the Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation acquired approximately equal interests in the stock of Shenandoah Corporation at the time of its organization in 1929 and have since shared in the management of that company and Blue Ridge Corporation.

Central States Electric Corporation is now disposing of a portion of its stock to the Atlas group of investment companies and it is considered proper, under these conditions, that the control of the management of the Shenandoah Corporation and its subsidiary, the Blue Ridge Corporation, be vested in the Atlas group.

Youngstown Steel Area Activity Up

YOUNGSTOWN, April 21—Heavier specifications brought steel operations in this district at mid-week up a point to 23 per cent capacity, the highest since the week ended May 29, 1932, when operations averaged 24 per cent. Some companies have schedules showing favorable comparisons with a year ago. Republic Steel Corporation's ingot output is at 22 per cent, compared with 20 per cent in the like week in 1932. Carnegie Steel Company is operating at the 30 per cent rate of a year ago.

Twenty-seven of the 83 open-hearth furnaces in this district were operating at mid-week, with two of the four Bessemer plants. District schedules continue to gain over those in effect at the week's start. Republic Steel Corporation's strip department at Warren is at capacity, with all three units operating for the first time in several weeks.

At least one district blast furnace is being prepared for early operation and a Bessemer plant, idle more than two months, will resume shortly.

Sears, Roebuck Ready To Benefit From Price Rise

CHICAGO, April 21—The inflation program finds Sears, Roebuck & Co. in a good position to benefit from higher commodity prices.

The Monday after the national banking moratorium was declared, or on March 6, the company began making commitments for its fall business and has since gone about increasing its commitments. This was not done entirely on the theory that inflation was near at hand, but reflected also the belief that markets then were at the low and that inventory commitments should be built up in any event.

Canadian Banks to Cut Interest

MONTREAL, April 21—Canadian Bankers' Association will shortly announce reduction in interest rates on savings deposits by ½ of 1 per cent, effective May 1, it is understood. Bank interest rates will be reduced to 2½ per cent from 3 per cent, and trust companies will reduce rates on savings deposits to 3½ per cent from 4 per cent. This should tend to lower cost of new financing in Canada and is the result of conferences among representatives of banks, Federal Government, provincial governments and other institutions.

Curtis Publishing Net Income

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 — Curtis Publishing Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net profit of $957,440 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $1.06 a share on the 900,000 shares of $7 preferred, compared with $2,943,252, equal, after dividend requirements on the $7 preferred stock, to 76 cents a share on 1,800,000 shares of common in the first quarter of 1932.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON, April 21—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $11,000,000 during the week ended April 19 to a total of $386,000,000. This compares with $375,000,000 last week and with $504,000,000 a year ago.

Copper Prices Again Rise

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The advance in copper prices continued today. Some producers were offering metal in the domestic market at 6¼ cents a pound, up ¼ cent from yesterday, while sales were reported abroad at the same figure and a similar advance.

N. Y. Acceptance Rates Advanced

NEW YORK, April 21—Leading dealers have advanced acceptance rates ⅛ of 1 per cent on all maturities.

Lenient Policy On Foreclosures By Land Banks

All Possible Patience Is Shown Where Farmer 'Plays Square'

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—A policy of leniency under which foreclosure proceedings will be instituted only when every other avenue to prevent loss has been exhausted, has been adopted by the Federal Land Banks.

The Farm Loan Board announced today that foreclosure proceedings as of March 31 were begun in only 1.8 per cent of cases where farmer-borrowers had failed to fulfill their obligations under the loan contract.

"Where the farmer plays square, the banks are showing all possible patience," a representative of the board said. "If the farmer after meeting his living expenses, applies everything he can under present-day limited farm incomes to his taxes and in the form of a part-payment of his loan, foreclosure is not considered.

"Practically every case where foreclosure proceedings are begun represents instances where the farm has been abandoned or the farmer-borrower has decided he will make no further attempt to pay taxes or his indebtedness. Foreclosure in cases of that type are necessary to clear the title to the land preliminary to its resale."

R.K.O. Radio To Enter Commercial Television Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—R. K. O. Radio Pictures, Inc., will enter immediately upon a program of research in commercial television broadcasting, it was learned concurrently with the announcement that construction has been started upon a broadcasting station on the company's motion picture studio lot in Hollywood.

No statement of cost estimates for the project or technical details regarding the proposed station was made in the announcement. Completion of the station is expected within 90 days. It will be supervised by Mr. Merian C. Cooper, executive vice-president of Radio Pictures, Inc.

Mr. M. H. Aylesworth, president of the company, also president of the National Broadcasting Company, said that he expected the first developments in commercial television to be concerned with the broadcasting of motion pictures. Screen talent would be preferred to the present radio entertainers.

"The public would rather hear radio entertainers than see them," he explained.

Increase in Ontario Gold Mine Production

TORONTO, April 21 — Ontario gold mine production in March totaled $4,059,248, an increase of $443,894 over February. Total output for the first quarter of 1933 was $11,179,800, compared with $11,133,309 for the corresponding quarter of 1932.

Receipts for crude bullion during March at the Royal Canadian mint from Ontario mines amounted to 247,631 ounces, containing 197,052 fine ounces of gold and 27,122 fine ounces of silver, having total value of $4,080,738.

Profit-Taking Features Silver Futures Market

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Heavy profit-taking appeared in the silver futures market today.

Opening quotations were generally lower, but more active selling developed and at one time most positions showed overnight losses of 3 cents an ounce. There was some recovery from these lows, however.

Sales to noon amounted to 8,600,000 ounces.

St. Petersburg Bond Payment

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The bondholders' committee of the city of St. Petersburg, Fla., announces that a distribution equal to 80 per cent of the interest due on deposited securities for the period from Oct. 1 last to March 31, 1933, will be made to all depositors of record May 10. This payment will leave securities deposited with the committee slightly more than a year in default, the announcement said.

Diamond Match

SAINT JOHN, N. B., April 21—Maritime Lumber Company, Ltd., recently incorporated with $500,000 capitalization as a subsidiary of Diamond Match Company of the United States, will shortly start production of match blocks. The New Brunswick Government has granted a five-year lease on a former packing plant, and some 100 men will be employed.

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Miss Rawls Wins Low-Board Dive

Takes Her Second A. A. U. Swimming Championship Title

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 21 (AP)—Katherine Rawls, 15-year-old swimming sensation from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., last night defeated Dorothy Poynton of Los Angeles, defending low-board diving champion, to win the senior National A. A. U. women's swimming title. Her point score was 109.54 as compared to Miss Poynton's 101.24.

The flashy Florida youngster who Wednesday broke the world medley 300-yard record, showed remarkable form in the five required dives and chose exceptionally difficult dives for her optional five. Miss Poynton's form on the approach lost points for her while she flopped badly on one of her optionals and was criticized by the judges. Margaret Karson of New York placed third with 81.49 points while Elizabeth Harrison, also of New York, placed fourth with 75.20 points. Borghild Johannensen of Detroit, was fifth with 69.53.

In a special invitation 50-yard freestyle for visiting swimmers Jessie Conway of New York nosed out Anna M. Gorman of Homestead, Penna., to win after a nip-and-tuck battle. Sue Robertson of New York was third, the time was 29 4-5s. In another special invitation race, 100-yard backstroke, Joan McSheehy of New York negotiated the distance in 1m. 57 1-5s., to win over Lisa Lindstrom of New York, who finished second, and Marjorie Linton of Toronto, third place winner.

In a special race Leonore Kight of Homestead, Penna., smashed the world 300-yard freestyle record set by Helene E. Madison at Seattle in 1930. Miss Kight negotiated the 300 yards in 3m. 38 2-5s. to beat the old record of 3m. 39 3-5s. Miss Kight swam against time and was clocked by four official A. A. U. judges. She also equaled the world 250-yard championship mark of 3.2 held by Miss Madison.

Margaret Hoffman of Scranton, Penna., acquired the national 100-yard breaststroke title by defeating Miss Rawls by a few strokes. Her time was 7m. 21 2-5s. It was Miss Rawls' first defeat of the meet. Miss Hoffman trailed both Miss Rawls and Ethel Petri of New York for the first half of the first lap, but she put on the pressure after the first turn, and from that time on maintained a brief lead over Miss Rawls. Miss Petri finished third. The summary:

100-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Margaret Hoffman, Scranton, Penna.; Katherine Rawls, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., second; Ethel Petri, New York, third. Time—1m. 21.2s.

National Senior Women's Low-Board Diving Championship—Won by Katherine Rawls, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 109.54 points; Dorothy Poynton, Los Angeles A. C., Hollywood, Calif., second, 101.24 points; Margaret Karson, Dragon Club, New York City, third, 81.49 points; Elizabeth Harrison, W. S. A., New York City, fourth, 75.20 points; Borghild Johannesen, Detroit Yacht Club, Detroit, fifth, 69.53 points.

Golf Money Talks and Says 'No'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Because of a refusal to allow gate money to be taken on the St. Andrews (Scotland) links, July 1, the Professional Golfers' Association of England will not send a team there for the international match with Scotland's "pros" arranged for that date. The receipts were to have been devoted to charity. This match would have provided the first instance of gate money being charged for admission to the historic St. Andrews links, and the local Town Council felt that the expenses involved in imposing charges for just one day would not be justified by the returns. The Statutory Green Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, which sanctioned the match, has nothing to do with the collection of admission money. That is a matter for the local authorities. So the match between the professionals of England and Scotland will take place somewhere else (on the scheduled date), and the innovation of charging spectators for admission to the historic St. Andrews links is postponed until the British open championship.

College Baseball Results

De Pauw 8, Wabash 3.
Fordham 11, Yale 0.
Iowa State 3, Kirksville T. 2.
Middlebury 4, Upsala 1.
Northeastern 6, Worcester P. I. 0.
Princeton Grads 7, Princeton 5.
Vermont 2, Tufts 1.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD GOLD BOUGHT such as broken jewelry, dental gold, spectacles, etc.; goods held pending approval of offer. GARFIELD SMELTING COMPANY, 712 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE

480 ACRES, irrigated; beautiful mountain location; ideal for combination cattle ranch-summer resort; timber; fishing, hunting; near Victory Highway. RATCLIFFE, 1339 Marion, Denver, Colorado.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Earn money; sell high grade fashionable wearing apparel accessories; liberal commissions; unsurpassed values assure steady income. WHITE, 150 West 66th St., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 72 Gardner St., Ivanhoe Apartments—7 rooms, all modern improvements, rent $60; select neighborhood; adult American family. Sta. 2782.

BALTIMORE, MD., 3515 Forest Park Ave.—Second floor duplex apartments, 5 rooms and nook. Liberty 2589.

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—2-room apartment, kitchenette, fireplace, furnished or unfurnished. 22 River St., corner Chestnut. CAP. 7776.

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Apartment in private home, 4 rooms, bath, all improvements, partly furnished, $35 per month; lawn, garage; references exchanged. Port Washington 2170.

NEW YORK CITY

309 West 109th STREET—"The Edgerton" Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, Shops and Theatres. Express Subway station and 5th Avenue Bus only 1 block away.
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Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Daily [illegible] ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager

SEE PAGE TWELVE

Hubbell Is Star As New York Wins

Left-Hander Strikes Out 13 Braves—Cubs, Phillies Triumph

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	3	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	3	1	.750
Brooklyn	3	2	.600
Chicago	3	2	.600
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
Cincinnati	1	2	.333
St. Louis	1	3	.250
Boston	0	3	.000

Results April 20

New York 1, Boston 0.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 10, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh (postponed).

The New York Giants retained their position at the top of the National League standing yesterday as Carl Hubbell held the Boston Braves to four scattered singles and beat them, 1 to 0. Hubbell looked better yesterday than he has for some time. His control was good and his excellent screwball delivery had the Braves baffled. Thirteen Boston men struck out, which is easily a record for the season.

Fred Frankhouse pitched for the Braves and also did quite well. With any kind of support in the base hit line, he would have won. But the Braves are in a terrible slump, having scored only one run in 28 innings or since the season began. The Giants touched Frankhouse for eight hits including a pair of doubles and as many triples. A triple by George Davis and Critz's single gave the New Yorkers their big run in the sixth.

Pat Malone had the best of a pitchers' battle with Dizzy Dean yesterday and the St. Louis Cardinals dropped their opening game at home to the champion Chicago Cubs, 3 to 1. Both boxmen limited their opponents to six safeties, but Dean also gave two bases on balls, one of which figured in the scoring of a pair of runs in the sixth inning. Babe Herman led Chicago's attack with two singles and drove in two runs, Joe Medwick, rookie Cardinal outfielder, hit a triple. Carleton relieved Dean in the ninth.

Philadelphia pounded four Brooklyn pitchers yesterday for 13 hits and spoiled that club's home opening by winning, 10 to 2. The Phillies were never threatened and after the second inning had things nearly all their own way. Jim Elliott and Frank Pearce divided pitching honors for Burt Shotton's club. Elliott started, but after he got into trouble in the fourth Pearce was called in to finish. Elliott drove in three runs before he left the game. Fred Brickell connected with a double and triple for the Phillies. The scores:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	1	8	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—Hubbell and Mancuso; Frankhouse and Hogan. Umpires—Barr, Quigley and Pfirman. Time—1h. 45m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	10	13	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2

Batteries—Elliott, Pearce and Davis; Clark, Benge, Mungo, Lucas and Lopez. Sukeforth. Winning pitcher—Pearce. Losing pitcher—Clark. Umpires—Klem and Stark. Time—2h. 25m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	6	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Dean, Carleton and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Dean. Umpires—Moran, Reardon and McGrew. Time—1h. 42m.

Illinois Swimmers Break World Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 21—Illinois Athletic Club swimmers defended the National Indoor Waterpolo championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and broke the world record for the 500-yard freestyle relay race at a meet in their own 60-foot pool here last night. They defeated University of Illinois, 8 to 4, in the final match of the polo tournament.

Swimming for the Central A. A. U. 400-yard relay championship, the I. A. C. speeders sent a fifth man into the water to crack the 500-yard mark. The time for the longer distance was 4m. 26.4s., which bettered the old standard by 1.8 seconds. They touched the 400-yard mark in 3m. 33.6s., which is one second slower than the world's record another I. A. C. quartet set in 1926.

P. C. Samson carried on to the 500-yard mark, after R. B. Walker, M. F. Wilcox, M. J. Howlett and A. H. Schwartz finished the championship race a lap ahead of Northwestern University and the Shawnee Country Club. The Illinois naval militia was fourth.

Schwartz and Damiel Komie, captain, shared scoring honors in the waterpolo victory over Illinois. Each scored three goals. The Illini, "Big Ten" champions, displayed the best college team ever seen in this section, according to experts. They gave the I. A. C. squad a close battle three-quarters of the way and then slowed up. The score was 4 to 2 at half time.

University of Chicago defeated Northwestern University, 6 to 2, for third place. The summary:

A. A. U. of United States Indoor Waterpolo Championship—Semifinal

Illinois A. C. defeated University of Chicago, 12 to 2.
University of Illinois defeated Northwestern University, 10 to 1.

Third Place

University of Chicago defeated Northwestern University, 6 to 2.

Final—For Title

Illinois A. C. defeated University of Illinois, 8 to 4.

I. A. C.		University of Illinois.
Springer, lf		rb, Williamson
Samson, Wilcox, cf	cb,	Hewitt, Flachmann
Komie, rf		lb, Van Tuin
Kruger, lb	rf,	Hines, Van Gunten
Howlett, cb		cf, Brock
Schwartz, rb		lf, Feinberg
Lauer, g		g, Malkin

Score—Illinois A. C. 8, University of Illinois 4. Goals—Komie 3, Schwartz 3, Springer and Samson for I. A. C.; Feinberg 3, Hines for Illinois. Referee—W. J. Burgkart. Time—Two 7m. periods.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	4	1	.800
Kansas City	6	2	.750
Louisville	4	3	.571
St. Paul	3	3	.500
Milwaukee	2	3	.400
Columbus	2	3	.400
Toledo	2	4	.333
Indianapolis	1	5	.167

Results April 20

Kansas City 7, Toledo 5.
Toledo 12, Kansas City 1.
Louisville 6, St. Paul 2.
Columbus 10, Milwaukee 3.
Minneapolis at Indianapolis (cold).

Sutter Extended Defeating Bell

J. G. Hall Also Advances in Mason and Dixon Tennis Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 21—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, United States intercollegiate champion and member of the Davis Cup team to face Mexico soon, and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange (N. J.) international, who plays most of his tennis in the United States and Canada, advanced to the semifinal round here yesterday in the thirteenth annual Mason and Dixon tennis championship at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club.

The play in the tournament yesterday was watched by Bernon S. Prentice, chairman of the Davis Cup selection committee; Dwight W. Davis, donor of the famous cup, and Fitz-Eugene Dixon of Philadelphia, who will probably be named nonplaying captain of the team if it goes abroad this summer.

Sutter's opponent, R. Berkeley Bell of New York, a transplanted Texan, found the playing conditions yesterday much to his liking. A steady drizzle forced the match over to the En-Tout-Cas court, where Bell used his chop strokes to great advantage. Slicing most of his returns, Bell won the first set from Sutter at 6—2. Sutter took the second at 6—3, but play in the third set was so long drawn out that it took two hours to complete the match. The deciding set went to 24 games. Sutter remained cool while Bell was playing his whirlwind brand of tennis and came out on top after the former Texan was twice within two points of winning the match. Sutter's next opponent is Francis X. Shields of Greenwich, Conn., who reached the semifinals the day before.

Playing a good brand of tennis, Gilbert Hall upset Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York in their quarterfinal-round match. Hall led with a 6—1 first-set victory, but Wood evened matters by taking the second set at love. Games in the final set went to 3-all, but Hall kept up his sound tactics and ran out the next three games for the set and match. Hall meets Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., in the next round.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, the former Marjorie K. Gladman of California, winner of the North and South title last week, advanced to the final yesterday by defeating Mrs. Philip B. Hawk of Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., her final-round opponent in the North and South, at 6—1, 6—0.

The other finalist, Baroness Levi of Rome and New York, defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., N. Y., 6—1, 7—5.

Two matches were played in the quarterfinal round of men's doubles yesterday. Lester R. Stoefen and Frank Shields defeated Craig Biddle and Richard Covington, 6—2, 6—0, and the veteran team of George M. Lott Jr. and John Van Ryn dropped four games in defeating Elmer C. Griffin and Thomas J. Mangan.

Mason and Dixon Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 2—6, 6—3, 13—11.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 6—1, 0—6, 6—3.

Doubles—Quarterfinal

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, and Francis X. Shields, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, and Richard Covington, Asheville, N. C., 6—2, 6—0.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Elmer C. Griffin, San Francisco and New York, and Thomas J. Mangan, Washington, 6—2, 6—2.

Women's Singles—Semifinal Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., 6—1, 6—0.

Baroness Levi, Rome and New York, defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., 6—1, 7—5.

Eight Women Golfers Are Rated at Scratch

Eight women golfers have been rated at scratch in the 1933 handicap list of the Women's Eastern Golf Association. Seven are listed at one stroke and one player at plus one. The handicap committee is composed of Eleanor W. Allen of Boston, chairman; Mrs. William Amend of New York and Mrs. C. S. MacCain of Germantown, Penna.

The scratch players are Mrs. William H. Amend of the Westchester Hills Golf Club, White Plains, N. Y.; Honor Bright of the Country Club of Buffalo; Mrs. Arthur Harrison of the Country Club of Buffalo; Helen L. Hicks of the Salisbury Country Club, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.; Marion Hollins of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.; Marion D. Morgan, Wanakah Country Club, Hamburg, N. Y.; Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., and Peggy Wattles, Wanakah.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., has been given the plus 1 rating.

Handicapped at one stroke are Charlotte Glutting of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J.; Beatrice Gottlieb, Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, Old Country Club, Flushing, N. Y., Mrs. Clarence Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Country Club, Bala Penna., Frances Williams of St. David Golf Club Wayne, Penna., Mrs. Leo G. Federman of Glen Oaks and Marion Fisher of Oak Ridge Country Club, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	13	4	.765
Sacramento	11	6	.647
Portland	9	8	.529
Los Angeles	8	9	.471
Hollywood	8	9	.471
Missions	8	9	.471
San Francisco	6	11	.353
Seattle	5	12	.294

Results April 20

Oakland 10, San Francisco 5.
Sacramento 10, Los Angeles 7.
Portland 6, Hollywood 5.
Seattle 16, Missions 15 (10 innings).

Davis Match at Hot Springs

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 21 (AP)—Canada and Cuba will play their Davis Cup matches here on May 11, 12 and 13, local officials have been assured. Canada will send four players to compete and Cuba will send three.

London Aces Win Again

MONCTON, N. B., April 21 (AP)—The London Aces last night defeated Moncton Pawnees, 53 to 43 for the Dominion intermediate basketball championship for the second year in succession.

Jimmy Foxx Hits Pair of Homers

Helps Grove and Athletics Beat Senators—White Sox Win, 5 to 4

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	0	1.000
Chicago	5	2	.714
Cleveland	4	2	.667
Washington	3	4	.429
Boston	2	3	.400
Detroit	2	4	.333
St. Louis	2	5	.286
Philadelphia	2	5	.286

Results April 20

Philadelphia 8, Washington 1.
Cleveland 3, Detroit 1.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 4.
Only games scheduled.

Jimmy Foxx returned to heavy hitting yesterday and helped the Athletics open the 1933 American League baseball season in Philadelphia by defeating Washington, 8 to 1. The big first baseman, who was home-run king of the majors last season, started off with his specialty by banging two balls out of the park as well as collecting a single and a pass.

Foxx's first homer came in the first inning with two men on, while his second was made in the sixth. Sharing honors with Foxx was Bob Grove, Connie Mack's great left-hander. Bob yielded only four hits, but one of them was a homer by Luke Sewell. The A's have won two games so far this season, and Grove has accounted for both.

Manager Lew Fonseca's single with two men out in the last of the ninth inning yesterday gave the Chicago White Sox a 5-to-4 victory over St. Louis. George Haas was on second base when the timely single came. It was Chicago's fifth triumph of the year.

The Browns had a lead of 3 to 0 when they took the field in the last of the sixth, but the White Sox came back with four runs to take the lead. In the seventh, however, the Browns tied the score. Al Simmons, Chicago outfielder, provided the fielding feature of the day by making an unassisted double play in the ninth.

Clint Brown blanked Detroit for eight innings yesterday and the Cleveland Indians defeated the Tigers, 3 to 1. The game was marred by errors. Vic Sorrell pitched five-hit ball for the Tigers, but his team's defense cracked wide open on two occasions and the Indians scored enough runs to win. George Davis made a pair of errors and Gehringer and Rogell had one each. Averill spoiled Brown's chances of a shutout by misjudging Gehringer's fly in the ninth. The scores:

At Philadelphia

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	x	8	11	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Stewart, L. Thomas and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 45m.

At Chicago

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	5	8	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	9	0

Batteries—Durham, Frasier, Heving and Grube; Knott, Brown and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Heving. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Owens and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 2m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	5	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	4

Batteries—Brown and Spencer; Sorrell and Hayworth, Reiber. Umpires—Ormsby, McGowan and Summers. Time—1h. 42m.

Irving Jacobs New Handball Champion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21—Irving Jacobs of Union Temple, Brooklyn, is the new national singles champion at one-wall soft-ball handball. He captured the title yesterday evening at the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, chiefly by his service, when he defeated Jack Lundin of the Trinity Club, also of Brooklyn, in the final round after four short and lively games, in which service accounted for more than half of the points. The score was 21-13, 21-15, 10-21, 21-14.

Third place went to another member of the Trinity Club, when Harold Grossman defeated the former champion, Seymour Alexander, 13-21, 21-18, 21-12.

The battle between Jacobs and Lundin was fought in the shortest sort of rallies, with service aces coming to both, though Jacobs was far superior in this respect. He led all the way in the first game, which went 10 innings, with Jacobs scoring in all but two. The second was even more decisive, as only seven innings, including runs of seven for Jacobs and nine for Lundin, were needed. The third game found Lundin at his best, handling the service of Jacobs much better and getting the jump at the start, with a run of nine before he lost service. This game went only four innings, with Lundin running nine, four, and seven in his first three turns, to two, seven and one for Jacobs.

Lundin also threatened to capture the fourth game, but after leading at 7—1, and 11—8, he lost his service, and Jacobs, settling down to careful placing of his service, ran 10 points in the seventh inning, and took the match two hands later. The score by innings:

First Game

Jacobs . . 0 5 2 5 3 10 1 1 3—21
Lundin . . 0 0 1 5 4 0 3 0 0 0—13

Second Game

Jacobs . . 2 2 2 5 7 2 1—21
Lundin . . 1 4 0 9 0 1 x—15

Third Game

Lundin . . 9 4 7 1—21
Jacobs . . 2 7 1 x—10

Fourth Game

Jacobs . . 1 0 0 5 1 1 10 1 2—21
Lundin . . 1 5 1 0 3 1 0 3 x—14
Referee—C. V. Quayle, Crescent A.-H. C.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	6	3	.667
Memphis	5	3	.625
Nashville	5	3	.625
New Orleans	5	4	.556
Chattanooga	4	4	.500
Knoxville	3	4	.429
Little Rock	3	5	.375
Atlanta	1	6	.143

Results April 20

Chattanooga 1, Memphis 0.
New Orleans 5, Knoxville 2.
Nashville 10, Little Rock 7.
Atlanta at Birmingham (rain).

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	7	0	1.000
Newark	5	1	.833
Rochester	4	1	.800
Jersey City	2	3	.400
Albany	1	3	.250
Buffalo	1	3	.250
Montreal	1	3	.250
Toronto	1	8	.111

Results April 20

Newark 5, Toronto 2.
Newark 7, Toronto 4.
Rochester 8, Jersey City 4.
Montreal 10, Albany 5.
Buffalo at Baltimore (rain).

Dartmouth May Be Bothersome

Pitching and Batting Are in Question—Fielding Seems All Right

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., April 21—None of the experts centering their attention on the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League is picking Dartmouth to win the title. The Big Green has no Gunnar Hollstrom, Lauri Myllykangas, Red Rolfe or Hank Barber to depend upon; but it might be well to paste in one's hat that this 1933 team, at times, will prove a mighty barrier to more than one of the league teams.

Fortunately for Dartmouth it has Charles M. "Jeff" Tesreau, former New York Giant pitcher, guiding the welfare of the team. Tesreau gets the best out of all pitching prospects. This season the one-time big-league pitcher again will tackle the problem of bringing his two veteran pitchers, Arthur R. Boisseau '33 and Way Thompson '33 to their peak, and improve the team battery. The former at one time looked like a great college pitcher, but faded; while Thompson, too, has a chance to enjoy his best season. They are rated highly enough for a place on any college team.

If these two come through they will share the important league games; but if they do not Tesreau will need to hurry the development of Paul A. Hilli and Robert E. Roundey, two sophomores; Robert J. Miller '34, John J. Schneider '33, and Norman E. Aiken '34; the last three having seen minor service. At this early stage much of the success is dependent upon the pitching for the rest of the team is supplied with pretty fair material.

No Super Stars to Handle

Coach Tesreau has no super stars to handle the catching assignments; but Kenneth B. Weeman '33 played steady ball last season and hit close to .300. Along with Weeman there are William P. Clough Jr., Robert M. Bennett '34, and William S. Clarke '33.

The sad blow in the infield came with the graduation of H. L. Barber, a first baseman whose hitting meant disaster to many opposing twirlers. Roald A. Morton '34, a backfield-star in football and brother of William Morton of 1931 football fame, will play first base. While Morton cannot duplicate Barber's play, he will average well with many college first basemen. James W. Chesnulevich '33, Walter E. Keady '34 and Charles L. Snow '34 are presenting a struggle for the second-base chance. At shortstop Dartmouth is depending upon Frank J. Spain '34, ineligible last season, to help erase the disappointing loss of R. A. Rolfe, and the former Newton (Mass.) athlete promises a brilliant season.

Thomas Maskilleson '33 is a good third baseman and so far seems well able to clinch his position, although Charles L. Rich '33 is working diligently for a chance somewhere in this infield and has an eye on the "hot" corner at present.

The outfield is almost a foregone conclusion with Jacob K. Edward '34 Smith O'Brien '34 and Charles B. Arthur '34. O'Brien, former Lawrence (Mass.) athlete is patrolling left field and is being tried as lead-off man, while Edwards, Southbridge (Mass.) boy, and the heavy-hitter among the outer-garden players, is playing center field. Arthur, another Massachusetts boy from Walpole, is the right field guardian.

Weather Interference

Dartmouth, like the other New England colleges, is having no end of difficulty because of the weather interference. Development of new men and replacements has been retarded in favor of getting the expected regulars in shape. The Green easily defeated Wesleyan, 8 to 2, recently, and although rain, mist and dampness handicapped the players, Tesreau did get a line on some of his candidates. Against Yale the "Big Green" plainly showed lack of competition, losing 6 to 3.

The league scheduling gives Dartmouth something in the way of a break to improve for it plays at Princeton April 24 and then spends the whole month of May at home, playing six games. The "Big Green" has only four games away, not including the game already played. Seven games are on the home diamond. The league schedule:

April 24—at Princeton.
May 1—Princeton; 5—Pennsylvania; 6—Yale; 13—Columbia (two games); 24—Harvard.
June 3—At Pennsylvania; 15—At Harvard; 17—Cornell; 19—Cornell.

Artisan Rowing Flourishes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The flourishing condition of artisan rowing in Britain, despite the general financial depression in 1932, was emphasized here recently at the annual general meeting of the National Amateur Rowing Association. This organization governs rowing outside the scope of the Amateur Rowing Association, a senior body that does not permit a manual laborer to row as an amateur. The president of the N. A. R. A. this year is the Rev. Sidney Swann, a distinguished oarsman who rowed for Cambridge University against Oxford in 1883, 1884 and 1885. Prebendary P. S. G. Propert, with whom Swann won the Cambridge pair oars in 1884, is chairman, and Lord Iveagh is patron. The last-named won the Diamond Sculls at Henley Royal Regatta in 1895 and 1896. The satisfactory report at the 1933 annual meeting was placed before a good attendance of delegates, including those from the Thames, North London, West of England, Hampshire and Dorset, Oxford, Midland, and Norwich Amateur Rowing Associations.

Class D Polo Semifinal

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 21—In the Class D semifinal match in the tournament for the championships of the Indoor Polo Association of America, the 124th Field Artillery team of this city defeated the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, 3 to ½. Strenuous defensive play accounted for the low score. In an exhibition match, the Optimists of New York, champions in the open class, defeated the Chicago Riding Club, Lorber's trio, 12 to 7½. This was a hard-driving, fast-riding contest that produced more thrills than the tourney engagement. The Optimists are to defend their title here Saturday against the South Shore Remount Association, led by Maj. R. G. Hunter of this city. By winning the Class D semifinal, the 124th Field Artillery claimed the privilege of meeting the Cleveland Riding Club in the title final tomorrow night. Lieut. Louis Levine, No. 1 man for the Cannoners, led the attack with three goals.

Texas League

Results April 20

Fort Worth 19, Oklahoma City 2.
Beaumont 4, Houston 3.
San Antonio 6, Galveston 3.
Dallas at Tulsa (wet grounds).

Yacht Race Postponed

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 21 (AP)—The international yacht race for the Prince of Wales Cup was postponed yesterday because of a heavy rain.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Our Daily Food: George Rector; Judge Gordon; Hendrik Van Loon.
6:15 NBC, Comedy duo.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Happy Landings"—Mitzi Green.
7:30 NBC, Five-Star Theater: "Charlie Chan" in "Behind That Curtain."
8:00 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; chorus.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, "First Nighter"; drama.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 "Song Weavers."
10:06 "Headliners"; sketch.
10:30 Keene's Hillbillies; news.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 American Radio Relay League.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Four Sharps."
5:15 Y. W. C. A. talk; pianist.
5:30 NBC, Children's sketch.
5:45 "Bud," Radio Scoutmaster.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist.'
7:00 National Economy League talk.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 Aaron Richmond presents Felix Fox, pianist.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Musical Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison; Ernest Glendinning; soloist; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Local and NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Lang, animal story.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
5:55 "Barbecue Charlie," songs.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription, sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
8:30 "The Front Page Speaks"; sketch.
8:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore soloist.
9:00 Charles Wood; Bay Staters.
9:30 CBS, "The Inside Story—Dexter Fellows," sketch, with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Recordings.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe sketch.
6:00 CBS, popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
7:15 Local dinner music.
7:30 "Question and Answer Man."
8:00 Master of Mystery sketch.
8:30 CBS, "Pace Setters of 1933"; news; drama; comedy; music.
9:30 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcement; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue, with John Medbury.
10:30 CBS, Arthur Tracy, Street Singer.
10:45 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Helen Otis, "Musical Maid."
5:15 Archie Lloyd, popular songs.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Etchings in Music."
6:30 Studio program.
6:45 "Song Pictures."
7:00 Tou

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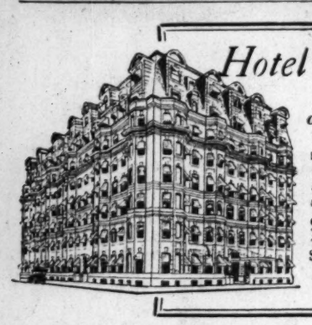

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GOVERNESS-NURSEMAID — Children to 10 years; can tutor in French and German; anywhere. Box L-808, Atlas Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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HIGH SCHOOL and college subjects, including French, Latin; experienced teacher; degrees A.B., B.E.; reduced monthly rates. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y.; tel. Rockville Centre 68.

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Are at Their Best—Now
A colorful assortment, $1.50 and up.
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of Every Description
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Hundreds of Satisfied Customers
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Dresses $5 up
Lingerie $1.19 up
Hosiery 50c up
Dress Alterations Free
JENNY MARSHALL
EDNA BORN
BLAKE BUILDING
50 Temple Place, Room 818

MASSACHUSETTS

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GEORGE L. CURTIS
REMODELLING—ALTERATIONS
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For the discriminating woman
Hairdressing and Permanent Waving in the most becoming mode.
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Genuine Eugene Waving
Artistic Haircutting
W. RITTER
Room 725 100 Boylston Street Han. 0318

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A selected group of fine suitings and top coatings is now awaiting your choice. Values begin at $17.50.
Your present garments may also be cleansed, pressed and repaired at a nominal charge.
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The Laundry Where Quality Counts
The BROWNING LAUNDRY
All kinds of Laundry Service.
Covering Jamaica Plain, Dorchester, Roxbury, West Roxbury and Back Bay
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Custom Dressmaking
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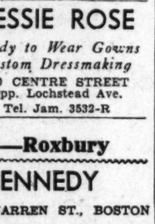

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Start the Season right
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FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
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Porter 4390-W 9-12 Daily

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1100 customers use our Laundry—have you tried it? Phone Un 6580
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQ.—Tech Branch, 76 Mass. Ave.

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This Week's Special Candy
"NEEDUMS"
Delicious, creamy cocoanut center with chocolate coating 40c lb.
ICE CREAM SPECIAL
Butter Krunch and Pineapple Sherbet
FISKE'S CANDY SHOPS
HARVARD SQUARE PAYSON PARK
CAMBRIDGE BELMONT

Clover Leaf Rolls
Fresh Daily, 15c a Dozen
Try our Homemade Pies, Cakes, Muffins and Nut Bread
EDWIN R. SAGE Co
FREE DELIVERY—PORTER 2200

Ford THE NEW FORD V-8
Now on Display
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1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE
Univ. 9460—9461—9462

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Russell A. Cameron
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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

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Specialists in Permanent Waving Beauty Craft in All Its Branches
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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
Fine Repairing in All Its Branches
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COVIN
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Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
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Featuring MONARCH Finer Canned Goods
A COMPLETE SERVICE
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U. S. L. Batteries—Veedol Lubricating
TYDOL GAS
Bowker, Hamblin, Donlon Tire Co.
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We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

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"The Store Where Quality Counts"
You'll Find the New Spring
SUITS and TOP COATS
Remarkable Values. Don't Fail to See Them

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Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

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Now as Low as $6.00
GEORGE BROS.
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Bates Stationery Co.
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Shoes for Men and Women
WARREN E. HENDERSON
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"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

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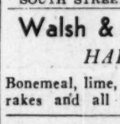

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For All Occasions. Jig-Saw Puzzles Sold and Rented. Typewriters Sold, Rented and Repaired.
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Curtains, Rugs, Blankets, Quilts and Pillows a Specialty.
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Best Quality Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
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Anderson Brothers

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S&W Green Gage Plums, #2½ can	25c
Glass Jars Rogers Spiced Pineapple	45c
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Hingham 1420—1421—1422

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Any plain garment cleansed and refinished 49¢
CASH AND CARRY
SOUTH STREET Hing. 0967

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Bonemeal, lime, grass and other seeds, rakes and all gardening equipment.

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NOW STUDIO MODELS
for Easter $7.50
GOLD STRIPE STOCKINGS
75c up
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Good Clothes for Every Man
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
DUNBAR-MURRAY, INC.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
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formerly $3.95 to $7.95
in two groups
$1.84 and $3.85
2ND FLOOR
CHERRY & WEBB'S

COSTUME SLIPS $1.70
Adjustable Straps! Of pure dye French crepe, bias cut, form fitting. Lacy and tailored models.

CHERRY & WEBB CO.

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BAY STATE BUILDING
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Jobbing of all kinds. All work given my personal attention and guaranteed to please. Prices reasonable.
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PERMANENTS .... $4.00 and $5.00
MARCEL . . 50c SHAMPOO . . 50c
FINGER WAVE 75c
OIL SHAMPOO 75c
Open Wed. P. M. Evenings by appointment.
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Garden tools, seeds—fertilizers. Paints, varnishes, enamels, wall paint.
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Silk Crepe Gloves
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Morse & Beals FLORISTS
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Distinctive Styles in
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$8.75 to $25.00
Goddard Bros
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79c pair
Cottage Sets and Tailored Curtains
T. W. ROGERS CO
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884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
Tel. Breakers 4577
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WINTHROP SQUARE GREENHOUSES
THORWALD HANSEN
Flowers for All Occasions
Watch for Our Week-End Specials
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Is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
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Everything that the Home Gardener needs for the Lawn and Garden
All supplies for Spring Cleaning and Painting. *We deliver free.*
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William E. Holdich, *Manager*
Prompt SERVICE *Complete*
No charge for inspection
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Telephone Mystic 3166

GIFTS *LINGERIE*
The RAYE HAT SHOP
(E. Raye Abbott, Proprietor)
24 HIGH STREET, MEDFORD SQUARE
COSTUME JEWELRY — HOSIERY

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Everything that the Home Gardener Needs for the Lawn and Garden
All supplies for Spring Cleaning and Painting.
We deliver free. Tel. 0900
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BLUEHILLS 2600
Your satisfaction is assured.
Covering Milton, Quincy, Dorchester and Mattapan.

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Write or Phone
Case Life Associates
For information about life insurance and
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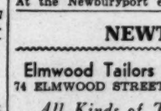
Everett B. Case—Alice S. Case
43 Merchants Bank Building
Clifford 261



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So. Dartmouth Mass. *Luncheon* *Dinner*
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Buttermilk *Fancy Pastries*
Heavy Cream *Schraft's Candies*
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UNION STREET *at* 250
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses
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64 STATE STREET Phone Clif. 6386

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store *240 Union Street*
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For Gasoline and Oil
A. R. True's Filling Station
At the Newburyport end of the turnpike

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Carpenter and Builder
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25 FALKLAND TER., BRIGHTON

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Recco's Market
2102 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Quality Meats, Fruits, Vegetables
Full Line of Fresh Fish
Rival Canned Goods

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MASSACHUSETTS

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FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
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Wedding Canopies for Rental
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LITTLE OR LOTS
Call New. No. 5500
"You Can Depend on Us"
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1286 WASHINGTON ST. West New. 0360
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FANCY MEATS
Mrs. Turner's Potato Chips

LINNELL'S FISH MARKET
Strictly Fresh Sea Food
2210
West Newton 2211 1247 Washington St.

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A "Natural Curl"
Our New Method Permanent
SPECIAL—Mon., Tues., Wed. Shampoo and Wave, $1
1357 WASHINGTON STREET
W. N. 2568

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THE WALLACE CO.
A Complete Department Store

Arrow Trump Shirts
Always Dependable
$1.95
C. H. CUTTING CO.

For Your Marketing Choose
KELSEY'S
So many advantages. Quality, Assortment, Low Prices, Credit Service, Free Delivery.
—TWO STORES—
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET

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HERBERT'S MARKET
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Why Not Start a Savings Account?

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Complete Trust Services
11 Departments
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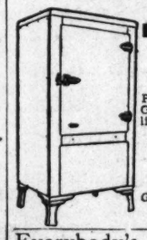

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Daily Features

The Children's Corner

Whiskers, the Thoughtful

A True Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COOK slid the last apple pie into the oven, and turned to find dog Whiskers watching her anxiously.

"Wow," barked Whiskers, politely, which meant "Please, dear Cook."

"No," said Cook, "you've had two dinner bones already."

"Wow," barked Whiskers again, with his head on one side, in an appealing way.

Cook simply couldn't resist that, but she determined not to satisfy him by looking right round.

"Well, here you are, you rascal!" she said, holding out her hand behind her, with the largest bone he had seen for some time. "But I won't pat you; and what the master will say I simply don't know, when the bill for all your bones comes in!"

Dog Whiskers licked her hand for "Thank you," and trotting down the passage, scratched at the study door, in the place where he was ashamed of having worn away the paint as a puppy.

"What, another bone?" exclaimed pleasant Mr. Potts, his master, as Whiskers came in.

"Bow-wow-wow-bow-wow!" barked Whiskers, politely dropping the bone on the mat. He meant, "Yes, though I'm not really a bit greedy."

But his master understood it as, "Did you ever know any dog have so many?"

"Never!" he replied.

"Bow-bow-wow-wow!" barked Whiskers, meaning, "Please, please try to understand. It's most important."

"All right; run off and bury your bone," Mr. Potts answered.

Whiskers looked at him, and then at the bone, trotting from one to the other several times.

"No, I don't want it—thank you very much," laughed his master.

"Oh dear!" growled Whiskers to himself, "how can such a nice human being be so stupid!"

He picked up his bone, and trotted out of the house, over the hill, and across the fields, wondering what he could possibly do to attract his master's attention.

For a whole week he had first carried all his bones to the study, telling Mr. Potts that something very serious had happened, and asking him to put it right. But he had failed to understand.

"All I can do now is to tug a hole in his trousers," he thought. "Then perhaps he'll chase me, and find out."

He didn't at all like the idea of behaving as a badly-brought-up dog, and it rather upset his dreams during the afternoon. So there was no wag in his tail when he barked at the study door that evening, and dropped his supper bone on the mat.

Mr. Potts had been doing some thinking too, however, and when Whiskers gave him a gentle pull he said, "All right, old chap, I'll come with you!"

"Wow-w-w-w!" answered the dog joyfully. "Thank goodness he's understood. Now it will be all right!"

Mr. Potts put on his overcoat and hat (for it was a cool evening), and followed him out of the house, over the hill, and across the fields. And when they came to the end of the third field Whiskers ran ahead, and began to bark and whine excitedly.

There was a disused coal mine here, and his master pulled out a flashlight, and shone it in time to see the dog drop his bone down the shaft of the mine.

Soon a faint bark sounded from below, and Whiskers wagged his tail, and looked up at Mr. Potts hopefully.

"So that's it! You've got a friend caught down there" said his master softly.

Whiskers danced round him. "Yes, that's it! I knew you weren't really stupid. Please rescue him soon," he barked.

He was delighted when Mr. Potts sent for some men with lanterns, and they all went down the mine shaft. And there they found a young Airedale dog, named Arnold, looking rather thin and hungry, but surrounded by the remains of gnawed bones the thoughtful Whiskers had brought him every day for a week.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Taft's Tact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

STORIES of the kindly wit and the benevolent smile of the former President and Chief Justice of the United States, William Howard Taft, are legion. Here is one that probably has never been told before. The incident occurred during the course of the day's work at a time when the writer was among the visitors in the chambers of the United States Supreme Court.

The district attorney of one of the southern states was making his first appearance in the Supreme Court in connection with a case affecting his home state. Apparently he felt self-conscious and somewhat abashed. In opening his argument he addressed the members of the court as "Gentlemen" instead of the customary "Your Honors."

Sensing the mistake at once, he stammered an apology.

Instantly Mr. Taft's face lighted with a radiant smile as he quietly assured the attorney that there was no need to apologize for calling them gentlemen, adding, "We try to be that."

Needless to say, that quick and kindly action broke the suspense, not only for the attorney, but for the assembled audience.

For the Scrapbook

Business Proverbs

A fair exchange brings no quarrels.
Bad ware is never cheap.
Business makes a man as well as tries him.
Business neglected is business lost.
Dispatch is the soul of business.
Everybody's business is nobody's business.
One cannot live by selling wares for words.
Business may be troublesome, but idleness is pernicious.
A good customer won't change his shop, nor a good shop lose its customer, once in three years.
A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling.
By entering all that's sold or bought, you'll escape much anxious after-thought.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

64 tons of letters—
were sent by air from England last year, exceeding all previous records.

French farmers—
use sulphuric acid extensively to rid their wheat fields of weeds.

The average farmer—
usually raises about 12 different kinds of vegetables.

100,000 square miles—
of Alaska's total area is suitable for agriculture.

What They Say

Question of Neutrality

"Today nearly all of the world except the United States and Russia are members of the League of Nations and so closely bound by agreements in the Covenant and other treaties that real neutrality in a large-scale war is almost impossible. War today involves blockade and the commerce of the neutral is as much under fire as are the participants."—*Henry L. Stimson.*

Go After It

"Business is never as healthy as when, like a chicken, it must do a certain amount of scratching for what it gets."—*Henry Ford.*

One Who Tried

"You would never get anywhere if you did not determine to see a thing through."—*Capt. J. A. Mollison.*

A Successful Rule

"To multiply happiness, divide it."
—*Rose Saffron.*

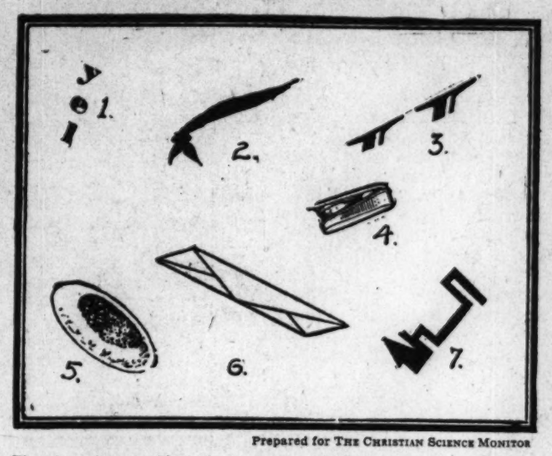
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IT IS necessary that he who commands well should have at some time obeyed.—CICERO.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 15



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 15." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Comma before "and" (J. P.)—The correspondent cites several examples of the omission of the comma before "and" in sentences in which the conjunction joins the last two of three or more words in a series.

This matter has been discussed in this department, but perhaps another effort will not be out of place. The authorities on punctuation available to this department are virtually unanimous in agreeing that the comma is used before the conjunction which links the last two words in a series of three or more, provided, of course, that the words are the same part of speech and are employed in a similar capacity. Wilson, perhaps the most notable of the authorities, in his "Treatise on Punctuation" gives the following rule:

> In a series of words, all the same part of speech, a comma is inserted between each particular.

He then gives these examples:

> Industry, honesty, and temperance are essential to happiness.
> Alfred the Great was a brave, pious, and patriotic prince.
> Happy is the man who honors, obeys, loves, or serves his Creator.

By way of explanation he says:

> Some punctuators omit the comma between the last two particulars, when united by either of the conjunctions *and, or, nor.* But the propriety of using the comma will perhaps be obvious to any one who will examine the nature of such sentences: for the last two words of a series are not more closely connected in sense and construction with each other than with the preceding words; as, "Infancy, childhood, youth, *manhood, and age* are different stages in human life."

When, however, three words of the same part of speech are in juxtaposition, the last being preceded by *and* or *or*, but do not form a series, the comma is omitted before the conjunction; as, "By the wise arrangement of nature, *infancy and childhood* last long."

In Lighter Vein

Children Should Be Seen!

The enthusiastic angler was relating a fishing story to some of his neighbors.

"Yes," he said proudly, "I caught the biggest fish of my career last night. It was a bass, and what a whopper, too. Do you know, fellows, believe it or believe it not, that fish weighed about seven pounds. Some fish, what?"

His son, who had remained interested throughout the story, now spoke up.

"Yes, and do you know, daddy was so kind, he gave it to my little kitten," he said.—*Answers.*

Documentary Evidence

During the height of the spy panic in London during the war, a middle-aged and inoffensive-looking tourist from New York was dragged from his hotel room and brought before the police judge on a charge of being a German spy.

"But I am an Ameri ..n citizen!" cried the outraged defendant.

For answer his captors mutely pointed to the hotel register, where their victim had signed his name. It read "V. Gates."—*B'nai B'rith Magazine.*

Step Right Along!

"I had an appointment to meet my wife at two o'clock—and I'm almost an hour late!"

"Then you'd better hurry, or she may be there ahead of you."

Tactless

Percy: "Oh, hello, May! I wonder where all the pretty girls are today, heh?"

May: "Oh, away somewhere with all the handsome men, I suppose."—*Grit.*

The Drawback

Young Man (to jeweler): "Will you take back this engagement ring?"

Jeweler: "Doesn't it suit?"

Young Man: "Yes—but I don't."
—*Pearson's.*

Commercial Candor

Hotel Guest: "Do you know if the charges here are reduced if one stays by the week?"

Hotel Porter: "Couldn't tell you, sir. Nobody's ever stayed a week!"
—*London Opinion.*

Die Lustige Kiste, Leipzig

The patent extending umbrella for family use.

Both Ends

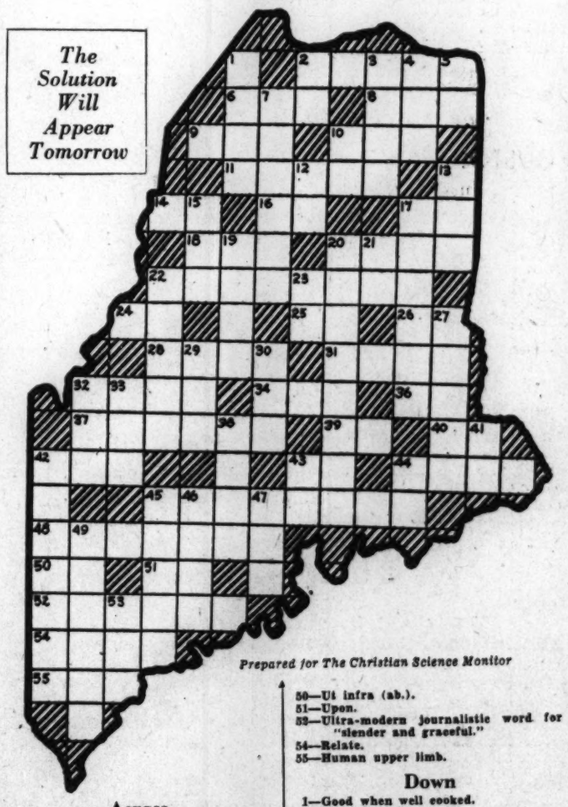
"Why do you call your house a bungalow?"

Well, if it isn't a bungalow, what is it? The builder made a bungle of it and I still owe for it."—*Path-finder.*

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 13

The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

2—Name of State.
6—To hear with.
8—Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
9—A soft-walled cavity or pouch.
10—Likely.
11—This State has 2465 of these beauty spots.
14—After B. C.
16—Deposit account (ab.).
17—Post office.
18—Phrase meaning "in this manner" (Spanish).
20—Spin.
22—State raises 50,000,000 bushels of these a year.
24—Father.
25—Conjunction.
26—Thallium (ab.).
28—This cone is the flower of the State.
31—Add this to "22 across" and you have the State's nickname.
32—Tenth of an ephah.
34—Gallon (ab.).
36—Royal Academy.
37—Motto of the State.
39—Alfred.
40—Verb intransitive (ab.)
42—"Much (?) about nothing."
43—Article.
44—Middling, near the average.
45—Highest mountain in State (3268 feet high).
48—Rock formation prevalent in this State.
50—Ut infra (ab.).
51—Upon.
52—Ultra-modern journalistic word for "slender and graceful."
54—Relate.
55—Human upper limb.

Down

1—Good when well cooked.
3—Mister.
5—Mischievous sprites.
4—Young parasitic insect.
5—Latin "and."
7—National park in State.
10—Plural ending of Latin nouns ending in "a."
12—Knight of St. Andrew (ab.).
13—Peas or beans are found in it.
15—Philippine tree.
17—Placard posted in public places.
19—Stanley (ab.).
20—Largest city of State (pop. 70,810).
21—Prefix signifying "again."
23—These mills bring $70,000,000 into this State yearly.
23—Toward.
27—Depart.
29—A Benjamite mentioned in 1 Chron. 7:7.
30—I (Latin).
32—Out of the ordinary.
33—Mine (Spanish).
38—God (German).
41—Indian army.
42—Capital of State.
43—Exclamation.
44—Manganese (ab.).
45—Small hill.
46—Slanging substitute for "are not."
47—American Educators' Society.
49—Penobscot, Kennebec and Androscoggin are the State's best known (?).
53—This tree abounds in this State.

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 41, 61, 81

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR HUGH ALLEN stands in England as one of the foremost of authorities in musical matters. In him is perhaps the rare combination of great musicianship and great scholarship. His ability and untiring energy enable him to fill the important posts of professor of music to the University of Oxford, and director of the Royal College of Music, London, to the admiration of the musical world.

The three hymns he contributes to the revised Christian Science Hymnal are likely to become especially popular, because of their admirable expression of the spirit of the words—for which they were specially composed—as well as because of their musical outline and beauty.

The music of No. 41 *Qui Laborat Orat* ("who labors, prays") fits the words as well as the title of his tune does. It gives the summons to labor as if by a trumpet call, and the three long lines of the verse are uttered in the natural word-tune of the poetry. The second of these lines is an imitation by inversion, and the third is almost a repetition of the first, one step higher on the staff. Such clarity of form is indeed refreshing.

The words, "Come labor on," are from "Thoughts for Thoughtful Hours" by Jane Borthwick of Edinburgh (1823-1897), who is widely remembered for her translations from German, named "Hymns from the Land of Luther."

The writer of the popular "Fight the good fight" (No. 61) is well known for these vital words, as well as for many other vigorous hymns. John Samuel Bewley Monsell of Londonderry (1811-1875) was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became a clergyman. The music is as buoyant and stirring as the words.

The music of Kingley Vale is beautifully adapted to the words "God is with me." It is named for a beautiful valley in the South Downs, Sussex, that land of romance and history. Kingley Vale, beginning in a great cleft in the hills beyond Chichester Harbor, has an avenue of yew trees so large and spreading that they are believed to be at least 1000 years old. Here in the autumn, thousands of missel thrushes feed on the scarlet yew berries. Overlooking the valley from the high Down are the grassy tumuli, or mounds, whose origin is not known. The avenue of yews perhaps led up to this place of "barrows," as a center of Druid religious ceremonies. Legends say that in 900 A. D. the Danes landed here and, after a great battle, these mounds marked the burial place of those who fell. But the lovers of Kingley Vale prefer the more ancient tradition and like to imagine the train of white-robed Druid priests marching up the noble avenue of trees.

The Saxon church at the little village of Bosham, near Chichester, is pictured in the Bayeux tapestry, and is the place where Harold Godwin, son of the great Earl of Wessex, worshiped before he set sail to be wrecked on the coast of France—there to be coërced by William, the future Conqueror, into forswearing his realm of England.

The poet of No. 81 is Theodore Chickering Williams (1855-1915), a Unitarian minister whose middle name is a reminder of a long musical tradition of Boston, in a suburb of which he was born. He was pastor of All-Souls, New York, and then a headmaster of a school in Tarrytown.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ad-O-Grams No. 7

Published March 24

Answers

1. Scott's Hotel.
2. Hotel Knickerbocker.
3. Hotel Pearson.
4. Hotel Shoreland.
5. Mello-Glo.
6. Ivory Soap.
7. Investors Syndicate.

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Miss N. B. Wilkes, Bideford, Eng.
Robert Bitcon, Parbold, Eng.
Miss Flora J. Kidd, London.

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CHARITABLE CONCLUSION

It must have made a lot of trips—
So many claim the dower
Bequeathed to them by ancestors—
I speak of the Mayflower.

Brevities

Boston Herald: It is just dawning on most of us that our banks would have remained open, if our minds had, too.

San Francisco Chronicle: This share-the-work idea is all right until it comes to driving the car.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

A Spiritual Union of the Nations

AS MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD lands in New York it may be useful to examine his own statement of his purpose in visiting America. Shortly before leaving London he declared his primary aim in the conversations with President Roosevelt would be to achieve a "spiritual union" of the nations for the solution of economic and political problems.

Exactly what the British Prime Minister meant by spiritual union he did not explain. Cynics would suggest he was saying merely that he hoped to shift public attention from the divisive details of commercial competition to the genial generalities of world welfare. But undoubtedly Mr. MacDonald has a higher concept of his mission. And even the skeptics must recognize that the MacDonald brand of idealism has its uses.

Recently at Geneva and Rome it lifted Europe out of an obsession with war plans. To it should go much of the credit for relieving the world of reparations at Lausanne. And on Mr. MacDonald's last visit to the United States the idealism generated in his talks with President Hoover on that famous Rapidan log produced an atmosphere of agreement in which the London Naval Conference developed a large measure of success. There is good reason now to expect that efforts to draw countries together in the mutuality of moral aspirations will lay useful foundations for the London Economic Conference.

And if the nations will penetrate beyond the moral to the truly spiritual bedrock of their relations, they will discover the firmest of all foundations. This is the primary, fundamental fact that all men have one Father, all nations one Ruler. Even though statesmen and peoples do not fully recognize this absolute truth, it constitutes the starting point for genuine peacemaking. The brotherhood of man has meaning only as it derives from the fatherhood of one God. And true spiritual unity will be achieved only as men and nations join in doing His will.

That union will be far more than a temporary meeting of minds or a coalition of cultures. It will exclude the materialism which separates men and nations. It will contain no room for fear, greed and hate. It is not an impossible dream. Let diplomacy become truly realistic and base itself on spiritual practical fundamentals, and such a union would come quickly. Even men whose work is with physical forces are beginning to see that the greatest forces are spiritual. It was Charles P. Steinmetz, recognized as the world's foremost electrical engineer of his day, who said:

> Some day people will learn that material things do not bring happiness and are of little use in making men and women creative and powerful. Then the scientists of the world will turn their laboratories over to the study of God and prayer and the spiritual forces which as yet have been hardly guessed at. When that day comes, the world will see more advancement in one generation than it has seen in the past four.

So long as men look upon themselves primarily as educated animals, divided by race and rivalry, human devices for unity will fail. We see the world today stumbling and floundering amid the wreckage of pacts and plans, conferences and conventions. But a practical, spiritual basis for unity—in the coming conference and in all efforts to find a solution for economic and political problems—is available if men and nations will only turn to it.

Now, What's Funny in That?

LAUGH and the world laughs with you. So the saying goes. But it's not so simple as that. In fact, the job of spreading laughter is a complicated one. Joking is a serious matter; humor sometimes a grim one.

As, for instance, when one attempts to plumb the depths of divergency between the American and the British taste in witticisms and amusing stories. That there is some difference in this taste both countries are aware. Indeed, it often appears they are overconscious of it. But asked to state what it is, where is the expert who would dare be dogmatic?

Perhaps where the American likes to dig his laughs out of implications—out of stories that have a beginning and an end, but no middle—the Englishman likes to have all the facts before him, depending for his amusement on the moral pointed or the human foible exposed. Whatever the difference in preference, it is not so great that an American can never enjoy a British tickler or an Englishman an American wheeze.

And like the Scots, they both can laugh at a "good one" on themselves—if, indeed, again in harmony with the Scots, they do not invent a joke now and then at their own expense. Apparently a few quips on the British legendary slowness to "see the point" of a story have been Empire products. Similarly some of the stories on American smart-aleckry, so popular among English wits, bear naïve stamps of American workmanship. At any rate, both types of joke have a market in both countries.

For neither country is quite lacking in ability to see itself as others see it. And this is an ability that merits and receives respect on both sides of the Atlantic. Thoughtful persons in many countries not only laugh, but thoroughly appreciate the opportunity to examine their ways when humor turns its revealing light upon them. They laugh and the world laughs with them—and laughter like that makes friends.

Exit a Dispensable Novelty

THE matter-of-fact manner in which newspapers generally are reporting the activities of women in high government posts should be taken as a sign of advance. No longer is a woman in public office particularly "feature story material" just because she is a woman.

The views of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, like those of her men colleagues, are quoted for their content. Her position and her experience make them news, even more than the novelty of her being a woman in what was long considered a man's post. Similarly, the appointment of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen as Minister to Denmark did not call forth overmuch editorial comment.

This attitude signifies more progress in the public thought than many of the younger generation of women are aware of. If today's readers would turn to the journalism of forty years ago they would find a quaint contrast. In that year, Miss Frances E. Willard, champion of temperance and equal rights, made a scrapbook of newspaper clippings which is now preserved at Rest Cottage, in Evanston, Ill.

Most of the items were from Washington newspapers describing, with wonder and a little amusement, the appearance of these pioneering women at one of the first great gatherings of their sex. So strange was a national convention of women at that time that reporters wrote about the smallest details—what each woman wore, what one of them ate for breakfast and how the hotels managed to accommodate themselves to their "lady" guests. The gentle, motherly appearance of some of these feminists, whose views on woman's rights appeared so radical to their contemporaries, was also cause for surprised comment.

Today not many of these items would make news. Recognition of women in government service on terms of equality was slow in coming, but now that it is here it is suddenly regarded as normal. And that is the best proof women could ask that they have in some measure at least achieved what they went out to get forty years ago.

What Will Happen?

GREAT decisions are being taken in Washington. It has been decided formally to divorce the dollar from the gold standard. Coming on its heels is a plan, the outline of which has only just been given, to inflate, or cheapen the dollar. These matters are of vital concern to all Americans. Yet they are little understood. Even the experts express themselves uncertainly. The reason is that the upshot of all these moves is in the hands mainly of imponderables in the sphere of human reactions.

Let us start an effort to give the meaning and possible effects of these moves by stating the simple fact that everybody works for or otherwise receives a price. Some persons obtain it by way of wages. Others by the sale of goods. These are the two main classes of price receivers. In general, one is located in the city and the other in the country. Both have been getting a smaller and smaller price for their labor. President Roosevelt appears to have determined to reverse this self-perpetuating engine of deflation. At first it seemed as if he intended to do the job piecemeal, as in the farm bill; but now, with his hand on the currency, he hopes to achieve his object, it is said, by a kind of dollar dictatorship.

The lapse from the gold standard does not in itself help many prices. The dollar, as Mr. Elliston pointed out on this page yesterday, has two prices: international and domestic. Leaving the gold standard will merely affect those commodities whose prices are determined in the world market. Consequently it will affect greatly only those Americans who grow or deal in them. Cotton, an American product, is one example. Rubber, a non-American product, another. These two commodities have a single price throughout the entire world.

A cheaper dollar in terms of foreign currencies will mean that less cotton and rubber can be obtained for the same dollar. That is to say, that cotton and rubber prices will go up. How long they stay up is another matter. If no inflation ensues, it all depends at what level the dollar settles after the speculative attack upon, and flight from, it has subsided. Nor can one say exactly how many commodities will be affected or how much they will be affected. Not so much, in all probability, as the market speculators imagine.

However, one decision is running into another, blurring the effects of both. The Administration, according to Washington reports, intends to inflate the dollar; that is, to cheapen it at home, reducing its buying power. This decision would put the case outside the pale of the British precedent, since Britain cheapened the foreign, but not the home, price for her currency. Inflation could come by the pumping of more dollars into the hands of Americans. Supply and demand works in connection with money as well as in anything else. More money in the hands of Americans should logically cheapen it; that is, put up the price of goods, those determined at home as well as those determined in the world at large.

Again there can be no final answer to the questions: What prices? How much? Granted that theory is translated into practice, there are some prices that inflationary steps would not affect. Some are those which most people don't want them to affect. These are debts and taxes. Much of the economic trouble in the last two years has been caused by the fact that these have "stayed put" while other prices have been on the toboggan. Now, with better prices received among popular income items, these debts and taxes will be more manageable.

An unknown quantity of prices which are subject to controls of one sort or another should also not be affected. These include utility charges and freight rates and certain factory goods. Steel rails, for instance, fell in price six months ago for the first time for years. These certainly should remain steady. Then freight rates have never proved "natural" charges since the Interstate Commerce Commission took a hand in their regulation. The effect of this maintenance of freight rates may be illustrated from the balance sheet of a meat packing concern. In 1930 $70,000,000 was paid in freight charges on a gross business of $900,000,000. In 1932 the freight bill approximated the same, but the business, though amounting to the 1930 volume, was half the 1930 amount in value. This is the type of readjustment that may be coming. With possibly better prices for meat products, freight rates may assume their proper relation to business.

Where, however, does the wage earner enter the picture? What will happen to that price known as wages? These have been heavily deflated. Yet, on his depleted income, the wage earner may soon have to pay higher prices for food and other necessities. Here is where the real follow-through of the Roosevelt policy will meet its test. The redistribution of income which is taking place by means of the higher prices, actual and prospective, obtainable by primary producers is necessary. But it is vital that there shall be no lag in the upward flight of wages to any new price levels.

Cutting through the maze of causes and effects of currency changes, one thing stands out. This is that improvement of incomes is necessary equally with the redistribution of incomes. This is not overlooked in Washington. But, granted inflation and its success in promoting higher prices, granted control in the inflationary process, this would be the ultimate yardstick of success. Inflation may open factories. Buying power, and buying power only, will keep them open.

There can be no doubt that American manufacturers know this better than anybody else. Hitherto they have been in the hands of competitive wage-cutting forces that they could not themselves resist. They will certainly not be laggard in restoring wage levels when better prices for their output are attainable, because they know that in the long run only their wage earners can sustain those better prices.

The Prison Wage

SPEAKING before the Massachusetts Civic League recently, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes vigorously opposed a bill pending in the State Legislature to abolish wages for prisoners. Mr. Forbes, who had considerable experience with prison administration while Governor-General of the Philippines, said:

> As a measure of economy—and I am told that is the basis of the argument for repeal—it is false economy. It would be a greater cost to the state and to the community by far than if the prisoners are given this very moderate amount of pay and a very great incentive to put forth their best efforts. Turning men loose who feel a sense of injustice, who are smarting because of treatment by the state, means that they are going back to get even, and the cost of reapprehending them and paying for another period in jail would be vastly greater than the small amount paid to the prisoner.

There has always been strenuous objection by certain groups to the sale of prison-made goods on the open market. Manufacturers and labor unions have been the chief complainants. The Hawes-Cooper law, which becomes effective next January, was a measure intended to partially pacify this group. The objections to prison-shop competition are fairly obvious to all, but the solution of the problem involved is not so readily seen.

The original objective of prison labor was to punish. The methods used were often inhuman and the results were correspondingly unsatisfactory. Recent years have witnessed a concerted effort to reform prisons and prison administrations. The present purpose of prison labor is threefold; first, to train the prisoner to be self-supporting upon his release; second, to protect his mental and physical well-being; third, to lighten the burden on the taxpayer.

Many of the inmates in penal institutions are there because they were never taught that a livelihood could be earned through honest labor. Never having seen the desirability of honest effort, they have taken the "easier way," with the results which usually ensue. If during their prison term they are taught to use their intelligence and ability along constructive lines, they may realize before their release a way to support themselves honestly.

To force an inmate to be idle is punishment of the most destructive sort. To make him labor without remuneration is to fail to teach him that honest effort has its reward. The reclaiming of those whom society is forced to put behind prison walls is an important work. The economic problems which arise from this condition in the social system are unfortunate, but they are problems which must be met. And they should be met in a way that will enable houses of correction to inculcate the worthwhileness of work.

Editorial Notes

Many will hope that Maj.-Gen. Johnson Hagood, who is being permitted by the War Department to prove his system for putting recruits into the battle line in ten days instead of six months, may be able, when he has got the boys into the trenches, to produce another system showing how to make a similar time reduction in getting them out.

Dr. Jesse Frederick Steiner, professor of sociology at the University of Washington, has estimated America's recreation bill during the period immediately preceding the depression was, conservatively, $10,165,857,000 annually. This hints at a possibility that the old axiom works both ways and that all play and no work makes business a dull boy.

Japan should have patience with the rest of the world if it does not entirely understand where "self-defense" begins—or ends. China's Great Wall seemed an excellent line of "defense" for the Island Empire, but the Mikado's army is now engaged on further elucidation which looks as if it might end in Peiping.

Railroad accidents resulted in only one fatality among passengers in the United States in 1932. "Safety First" seems to be one department, at least, in which the "iron horse" outdistances the "horseless carriage."

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

How Far Will Inflation Go?

OF COURSE, there was nothing voluntary about the action of the Administration in ordering an embargo upon shipments of gold, and thereby taking the United States more definitely off the gold standard. As a matter of fact, for some weeks past the gold standard has been little maintained in America. But this action puts the final stamp of official approval on its abandonment.

In his speech to the newspaper men at the White House the President enumerated all the advantages to be expected from this action. He predicted that all products the prices of which are fixed in the world's exchanges—such as cotton and wheat—would at once go up in price. That is to say, the purchasing value of the dollar would go down. This might have been accomplished months, even years ago, but the Hoover Administration throughout, and the Roosevelt Administration in its earlier days opposed inflation, and went to the limit in defense of the shibboleth of gold. The inexorable operation of economic law, strengthened by the action of the thirty-two governments which long ago abandoned the gold standard, has forced this belated action.

While it is believed that the President is not hostile to some measure of controlled inflation, the necessities of the immediate crisis forced him to take measures which have been altogether deflationary. The closing of the banks locked up, according to reasonable estimates, more than $6,000,000,000 which should be in active circulation. The wholesale reduction of wages, and in the numbers of employees, both official and private, had the same effect. Despite the device of the industrial army, it is probable that the number of federal employees facing discharge is greater than that of the newly employed.

President Roosevelt has been in office a scant six weeks, and the policies he has planned have taken time to be enacted into law, while the laws themselves have not had time to function fully. It is, therefore, no criticism of the President's policies, or of his zeal in giving them effect, to say that up to the moment of the gold embargo deflation, rather than inflation, the increase rather than the reduction of unemployment have been the fruits of his Administration.

The compulsion which has forced the United States off the gold standard may be as useful, politically, to the Administration as it will be helpful, economically, to the business of the country. For unquestionably the inflation sentiment is growing rapidly among the people and might soon have become a political force to be reckoned with.

The New York newspapers may deride its intelligence and decry its strength. The memories of their editors are short, else they would see that conditions today are much like those of 1892, when the free silver movement had its initiative. Indeed, conditions today are much more promising for the success of such a movement.

The distress of the people is even greater now than then. The authority of the financial leaders has been shattered by their own actions. If during the Bryanite period the bankers were suspect, today they are even more discredited. In those days even the most vigorous opponents of the "silver heresy" said that if Great Britain would join in they would support bimetallism. Today Great Britain has led the international procession away from gold. Instead of Cleveland, with his stubborn and unreasoning opposition to any form of monetary relief, we have today in the White House a President ready to study, to learn, and to adopt new and progressive methods.

There are those who assert that the lack of such a leader of the silver forces as was William J. Bryan today makes it improbable that they will attain any great strength. But Bryan was the creation of the silver forces, not their creator. Representative Bland and Senators Teller and Jones, whose names are almost forgotten today, had vastly more to do with arousing and stimulating that historic revolt. It is probable that men of their type are today working for the overthrow of gold, and possible that at the dramatic moment some new Bryan will arise to put the capsheaf upon their labors.

The chief obstacle to any such outcome is the presence of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the White House. Had Cleveland in 1892 been less stubbornly wedded to his own convictions and prejudices, had he been less unquestioningly the supporter of the established financial situation, some compromise might have been reached which would have saved the nation the dark days of 1893, and perhaps averted the twenty-five years' exile of the Democratic Party.

President Roosevelt is more responsive to public sentiment, less closely affiliated with the discredited powers of high finance, more ready to yield the nonessentials in order to win a final triumph. No such movement as that for free silver could be built up within his party while he is on guard. If it should come it would be because he approved it, not because he was blind to its growth. Its nucleus exists in the country, and in Congress, but be sure that its measure and possibilities are clearly understood in the White House.

As I Knew Them—Edward VII

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

Glimpses of Great People

A HOUSE party gathered at a time-honored hall of Buckinghamshire, in the late eighties, included the then Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII. One morning the Prince and our host, Lord B—, set forth on a ramble together. It was November, and a sharp hoar frost had spangled the leafless trees and bushes and tangled in silver lacery the bracken and brambles. Distances were veiled in haze and landmarks hard to distinguish, whereby the two men soon were lost in the woodland mazes of Lord B—'s wide estates. They wandered far, through glades and thickets, until emerging upon a grassy lane they followed it to its ending at a small thatched cottage. At the door of this humble abode they knocked, and it was opened to them by a bent and ancient woman. To her the Prince said:

"Good dame, we are two tired and hungry wayfarers. Can you direct us to some inn where we could rest and procure some food?"

"Poor lads," exclaimed the old cottager, "it'll be a long ways from here to anywhere. Ye'll just come in and bide the whilst Mother Robin, as they call me, gets ye a bite."

So the wanderers sumptuously lunched on bread and cheese, Mother Robin not knowing who were her guests. When hunger and weariness had been forgotten and they sought to testify to their gratitude in practical form, their hostess would accept nothing but thanks. Happily the expression of gratitude may take many forms.

Early next morning, when the woman went out into the neighboring woods to gather fagots for her fire, there arose from their hiding places in the surrounding coverts several gamekeepers in the employ of Lord B—. These men silently unloaded from a cart waiting in the thickets, sundry heavily laden crates, baskets and sacks, and bore them to the cottage. There they hastily filled every nook and corner with all imaginable viands and groceries.

Lastly they spread upon her table a roasted turkey. On its breast it bore a card inscribed:

"From your two grateful guests of yesterday."

Later the Prince was told how Mother Robin returned. Depositing her bundle of gathered fagots at the threshold of her cottage, she pushed open its door and stepped within, but drew back in alarm as she beheld the interior, glittering like Aladdin's cave with piled treasures of colored tins, bright bottles, shining jars, and gayly wrapped packages. Shyly she approached and touched some of the nearest objects—and found them very real.

Presently she encountered the turkey, bearing like an ambassador its credentials on its breast. With difficulty she read the inscribed message:

" 'From your two grateful guests of yesterday.'

"Ah, no! Dear bodies! Ye were just fairies—pretending. I've heard it said that sometimes they come like that!"

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

For a New Issue of Currency

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In line with the great problem confronting our Government in dealing with the current banking situation and the balancing of the federal budget, the following thought occurred to me as a possible solution. The idea is perhaps not new, but I have not heard it advanced by anyone to date.

During the history of our country, our Government has been printing paper money continually, and preserving a certain proportion of gold and other securities as a backing for this paper currency. Everyone knows that in such a great length of time, enormous quantities of this paper money have been lost in fires, shipwreck, etc. More has been buried or otherwise hidden, and all trace of it lost. It is not beyond reason that this lost currency might reach the gigantic total of between a half and one billion dollars or even more. No person can even hazard a close guess, and I believe that the following simple method of learning the real total should solve the problem and prove of real worth to our Government.

Under the extraordinary powers being granted our new President, could not an entirely new issue of paper currency be ordered by Congress to replace all existing currency? Under this plan it could be distributed to all banks reopening under the new government edict and provision made for redeeming the old currency the world over. A time limit of perhaps one month or more could be offered as the period for redeeming the currency, after which a small percentage as a penalty or tax for effecting the exchange could be assessed. After perhaps three months, the old currency could be declared void and worthless. At the expiration date, the Government could assume that all paper not turned in for the new issue was out of existence, and would then have the much-desired total. It would then be free to print and issue additional currency up to this amount and use it in place of a program of "currency expansion," for the payment of current government expenses in lieu of additional taxation.

As the old currency was presented at the banks for exchange, the bankers would have a positive means of learning the identity of holders of abnormally large amounts of currency. The Government could even compel "hoarders" to deposit all excess currency over a stipulated amount in some sound banking institution, possibly as a "guaranteed deposit." Surely the Government could easily guarantee deposits in this preferred group of sound banks and the rapid inflow of "hoarded" money would quickly increase their strength. Making these banks one hundred per cent liquid, or nearly so, would enable them to in turn resume the making of loans to business and slowly but surely start the wheels turning again.

Canton, Ohio. LOUIS FAVRET JR.

Gold Stock Offerings From Denver

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have had a communication from Mr. Randolph Walker of New York in which he calls my attention to a statement made by a Denver correspondent, Mr. Robert Mullen, in your issue of March 4, 1933. I quote, in part, the Mullen statement as it appears in letters to The Christian Science Monitor: "It is considered extremely doubtful if a single gold concern, offering stock in Denver or rather from Denver at this time, is legitimate. As you can see, this presents a problem for reporters, and I think, the district attorney."

Personally, I know that the Mullen statement in regard to gold mining ventures offering stock out of Denver is incorrect.

Colorado has a strict blue-sky law that compels full publicity to every company that is offering shares. The District Attorney of Denver keeps his eye on all the stock promotions. The Securities Act of Colorado makes it possible for anyone to register a complaint with either the District Attorney of Denver or the Secretary of State and have any fraudulent practices immediately stopped.

We do not know of any cleaner method of financing development work of any kind than through the sale of treasury shares in an incorporated company. When treasury shares are sold, the money is provided to employ labor, buy supplies and develop properties. This is what the Colorado mining companies are doing. These companies must file annual reports with the Secretary of State and we believe that they are under constant scrutiny by the city, state and national authorities.

Mr. Mullen speaks of a "grubstake-plan concern" in Denver that is selling stock. We know of one such company and we know it to be a purely cooperative affair with stock sales only incidental, or as a receipt for monies advanced by prominent Denver people. These men who are financing this grubstaking plan are doing so to help Colorado and help the unemployment situation. We know that prominent bankers of Denver have subscribed funds to the project and we have felt that these subscriptions have been more in the form of charity than for any monetary return.

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